Routes to tour in Germathe German Tribune

The Nibelland Robert Amorbech The Nibellangen Route



there - to the Odenwald woods, for instance, where events in the Nibelungen saga, the mediaeval German heroic epic, are said to have taken place. Sagas may have little basis in reality, but these woods about 30 miles south of Frankfurt could well have witnessed gaiety and tragedy in days gone by. In Worms, on the left bank of the Rhine, people lived 5,000 years ago. From the 5th century AD the kings of Burgundy held court there, going hunting in the Odenwald.

German roads will get you

With a little imagination you can feel yourself taken back into the past and its tales and exploits. Drive from Wertheim on the Main via Miltenberg and Amorbach to Michelstadt, with its 15th century half-timbered Rathaus. Cross the Rhine after Bensheim and take a look at the 11th to 12th century Romanesque basilica in Worms.

Visit Germany and let the Nibelungen Route be your





- 2 Miltenberg
- 3 Odenwald 4 Michelstadt
- 5 Wertheim





cord before using Grenada as a for fashionable anti-America-

, an area nowudays associated with luxury cruises. Germans not kid themselves that they are st blameless of the major Euro-

hen Charles V, the Holy Roman was unable to repay the peo-Wels an election cumpaign loan Africa to the Caribbean: 4,000

e Germans played their part in the associated with sugar and slavehat have left their mark on the Ca-

arly 19th century a revolution lead-

.!	MEAFFAIRS Totest marches; both sides sit ack to look at the results	Page	3
ļ	CURITY Onn defence white paper says ar is not imminent	Page	4
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WIRONMENT. e of tree deaths is

diying-out treatment

able to rely, in its bid for regional

he Cubans still feel themselves to be mion of mulattoes with firm African that entitle it to take the lead mg islands with populations that are blacker.

Panama Canal has brought at a fundamental change in the geothe of the region. Before it was built ation was entirely different.

the 49ers who took part in the lian gold rush over a century Valparaiso in southern Chile was

A WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE GERMAN PRESS

C 20725 C ISSN 0016-8858

Complex role of Grenada in Havana's game

Smilfurter Allgemeine

urse of centuries lies on the Ca-

lexander von Humboldt forecast in

IN THIS ISSUE

Protest marches; both sides sit lack to look at the results		
CURITY Onn defence white paper says at is not imminent		4
ECONOMY Contradictory, harsh report	Page	7

for the past eight years. Cuba is anony, on the features Humboldt

This reaction was only what Nato had been expecting, as was the further break off the Geneva INF talks on medium-range missiles.

For one, Western intelligence agen-

the base on which they relied for sup-

The Panama Canal made shipping goods by sea so much cheaper that of America's coast-to-coast freight went via the Caribbean.

That, then, is the paradox. A major US domestic trade route runs via the Panama Canal. Any threat to its safety sounds an immediate alarm.

Or so it ought to be. But since Cuba, the United States has been unable to restore a satisfactory state of affairs, and experts feel nothing can be done to remedy matters for some time.

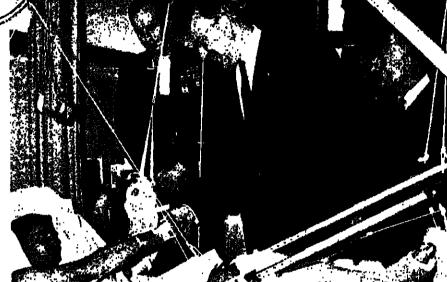
If Cuba had left it at that, a fairly peaceful status quo might have arisen. But after trying its hand, with varying degrees of success, at subversion in Latin America, Havana began in the 1970s to play its black African card in the Caribbean.

This was the period in which Cuban troops were sent even further afield: to Angola and, significantly, Africa. For a while it looked as though Hum-

holdt's forecast might yet come true under a Communist Cuba. Jamaica under Michael Manley established very close ties with Havana.

Belize looked promising. Then there was Guyana. But above all, Maurice Bishop in Grenada came closest to the idea of an engaging revolutionary in the

Belize and Guyana are over 2,500



that left more than 200 French and American soldiers dead and many more injured. Sergeant Steven Russel was one of about 50 wounded evacuated to the American military hospital in Wiesbaden,

miles apart. So in geostrategic terms the Afro-Caribbean axis has an importance that is hard to assess in advance but is certainly out of all proportion to the number of people involved.

The population of Grenada is little more than that of a suburb of Frankfurt. But it was hard to say what the idea behind the runway for long-haul aircraft was that has been under construction on the island for years.

The Cuban construction workers returned the fire of the occupying forces,

Nato decides to scrap part of battlefield nuclear arsenal

Nato is willing to scrap about 2,000 of its 6,000-odd short-range tactical nuclear weapons in Western Euro-

This was decided by the nuclear planning group meeting in Ottawa. There are no conditions on this deci-

sion, which must not be underestimat.

Even if missile modernisation were to go ahead in full, the Geneva talks were get nowhere and all 572 Pershing 2s. and Cruise missiles were to be deployed in Europe, there would still be a balance of 1,400 tactical nuclear weapons unilaterally scrapped.

That at least has in no way been changed by the Soviet announcement that if the West goes ahead with missile modernisation it will deploy new shortrange missiles in the GDR and Czechoslovakia.

statement that Moscow would then

cies have reported since about 1981 Soviet preparations to deploy the new short-range missiles, the SS-21, 22 and

For another, Nato is expecting the Geneva talks not to break down completely but at the most to be interrupted for a few months.

Yet the Ottawa gathering failed to convey the atmosphere of celebration it was originally intended to put across. Grenada was the reason, and not the only one. The second Level Second

Differences of opinion between the United States and other Nato countries arose during talks in the high-levelgroup on now many short-range missiles, anti-aircraft missiles and, say, nuclear mines were to be scrapped.

The Europeans initially wanted to scrap about 2,500, the Americans only 1,500 tactical nuclear weapons. The figure arrived at, 2,000, is probably a compromise between them.

The dispute between Europe and America on how many short-range nuclear weapons are necessary for deter-Continued on page 2

A Caribbean conundrum

Opposition to the US invasion of Grenada is widespread in Europe. Foreign policy cooperation between the EEC Ten and Nato faces a fresh test.

Grenada is a party to the Lomé Convention, by the terms of which 63 African, Caribbean and Pacific countries maintain special ties with the European Community.

It is also a member of the British: Commonwealth. So the Ten face a choice between solidarity with an ACP, or Lome, partner and solidarity with the

A majority of 63 ACP countries, led by Zimbabwe as a member of the UN Security Council, is opposed to the United States.

Western Europe in the shape of the EEC faces a foreign policy challenge of major proportions because the terms of a third Lome convention are under negotiation with 65 developing countries.

They amount to a numerical majority. of the Third World, and Europe cannot: afford to be indifferent to military inter-: vention against one of its ACP partners.

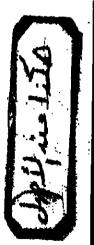
The European Community stands to forfeit credibility in the Third World unless it comes out in public against such intervention:

The security policy aspect must not, of course, be disregarded. America protects Western Europe.

There is an increasingly vocal body of US opinion opposed to constant and repeated US military commitments in other parts of the world, and even in America's own back yard.

A policy of Atlantic crisis management is more badly needed than ever. Hermann Bohle

(Bramer Nachrichten, 27 October 1983)



WORLD AFFAIRS

Russians drop a bombshell in middle of the peace movement

Only two days after mass rallies by the peace movement in Germany and other Nato states, Moscow did something unexpected.

The Soviet Defence Ministry announced that new missiles were to be based in the GDR and Czechoslovakia. This was a response to deployment of US missiles in Western Europe.

The Russians ignored the feeling widely shared in the peace movement that Nato is solely or mainly to blame for the arms race.

They cannot have made life easier for those in the peace movement who are convinced the threat of war comes mainly from the West.

Moscow's response was to demonstrate in no uncertain terms its ability to deploy a rocket and a half or more for every missile Nato felt emboldened to set up.

Soviet leaders are guided by the needs and interests of the Soviet Union, and that is part of what makes them predictable.

Grenada role

Continued from page 1

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The pattern of islands that is the Caribbean covers the approaches to both the Panama Canal and the Gulf of Mex-

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The Americans were largely to blame in their day for the Cuban debacle and the ills of Central America. They were also very late in realising that it might be a good idea to coordinate with the Europeans what they were doing in the Caribbean.

Information is still slow in crossing the Atlantic, leaving the unpleasant impression that America has simply reverted to gunboat diplomacy of old.

There can be little doubt the Americans knew exactly what they were doing. They were unable to resist the temptation of a welcome opportunity to intervene.

The murder of Maurice Bishop may have deprived the revolutionary regime of legitimacy, but the United States still has much to answer for to democratic governments near and far.

Despite the hostile propaganda, of course, it is true to some extent that nothing succeeds like success.

The advance of Cuban-style revolution is still very much in progress in Central American. Washington has brought it to a halt for once.

So despite the misgivings voiced by US and foreign opinion, the Reagan administration's move may yet be covertly applauded.

Reactions in the region are more complex than they appear to be from

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SüddeutscheZeitung

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Who is to blame is important, at least for appearance's sake and for public opinion in the West. It is also important for the negotiating position of the superpowers should they want to carry on with their talks on arms control.

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Yet modernisation of Soviet shortrange missiles in no way adds to the military threat to Western Europe. The threat has long existed and has been greatly heightened by the deployment of SS-20s.

All the new Soviet missiles can be expected to achieve is to add to awareness that whatever happens, even a zero option, the Federal Republic would still be within striking distance for shortrange Soviet missiles.

That is not a result of the ill-will of either the Russians or the Americans. It is a result of the Second World War, which ended with the border between East and West running from one end of Germany to the other.

The Soviet announcement that missile modernisation is to be undertaken in a sector in which arms limitations neither apply nor are being negotiated is unlikely to be intended to recall this

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Bonn, East Berlin, tread with care over common ground

The two German states are being very careful in relations with each other. Neither is represented at the Geneva talks but both are worried about the possible repercussions of missile modernisation and post-modernisation.

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STUTTGARTER NACHRICHTEN

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in all correspondence please quote your si number which appears on the wrappet, bette isks, above your address.

There are various moves in HOME AFFAIRS Soviet policy, but the latest clearly made in a bid to dispr dent Reagan's claim that would knuckle under in General Protest marches: both sides sit as it saw that Nato meant me

President Reagan's claim ! been completely disproved still in progress and would not called into question if the Kree W the peace movement's week of to go ahead.

dernisation seriously.

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debute when it nears its climations part.

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Editor-in-chief Otto Heinz Editor Alexade ida English lenguage sub-editor: Emon Burest button manager Georgina Picone

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 29 October

the role of mere vassals.

Advertising rates #s) No. 18 Annual subscription DM 45

Printed by CW Memover-Druck, Hami

D-sinbured in the USA by MASS MALINGS West 24th Birest, New York, N.Y. 10011.

As articles which THE GERMAN TRIBUTE I

Whatever the outcome, More ministrators during the anti-missile well armed to deal with any extra text as the touchstone of the country's

Josef Right thirity.

(Suddeutsche Zeitung, 2004) the overwhelmingly peaceful and ly course of the demonstrations any guide, the Federal Republic of Nato weapon the test with flying colours.

at against the deployment of new

hot autumn many had forecast and

Demonstrations were not accompani-

It was by no means bound to do so, Continued from page | Specially after stone-throwing during these systems are theatre mider and the police in Berlin.

Ons.

They are capable of making and the ponce of the week and the wee war easier to wage — in Europe l self-assuredly as never before, and government evidently failed to shall preparations paid dividends.

Hardly had this dispute seems members of the peace movement in settled but the US invasion of the cases spent weeks preparing for was launched. was launched.

How else can the move best demonstrators' motives.

The West German peace movement tary striving for power? How as America's affice see it than as a table to longer be denigrated, still less than the important measures?

Circuada emerged as the minimate was july it was by all and sundry before at Ottawa even though it was not cially on the agenda. Never in the sense that the legal professed such unanimous oppositions of blockades as violence.

this occasion.

How predictable is the US ment in its foreign policy? Whan might the Reagan administration feel emboldened to make, especially in the US administration is in the US administration is in the US administration is in the Cess of plunging Nato into a series sis. Predictability and credibility are tably lacking in the policies care pursued by the leading Western pursued by the leading to the leading Western pursued by the leading to the leading Western pursued by the leading Western pursued by the leading to the leading to

the Federal Republic is undoubtedly the brink of an important process of ilication on this point.

Interior Minister Friedrich Zim-The German Tribuit mann and his parliamentary state Friedrich Reinecke Verlag GmbH. 23 School International Process of Carl-Dieter Spranger will find i arguments more difficult to subs-

With reference to the hot autumn that so far failed to materialise they lurned back the wheel of liberaand would dearly like to impose More restrictions.

great step forward in the political cultuhe words of warning spoken by Miders and state secretaries in connecre of our democracy." with the peace movement's activipecting the worst in view of memories are seen in retrospect to have been of the 1968 extra-parliamentary Opposition, and water American

e millions of people who took to

back to look at the results le can breathe a sigh of relief now the streets during peace week were not

radicals or potential extremists for

stick was appropriate. They were ordinary people making use of their constitutional rights, even though they may have taken them to the extreme on occasion.

The legal precautions taken by Bonn and the constant appeals made by politicians showed yet again that many politicians still have a very limited concept of democracy. It is one in which the responsible citi-

zen only exists as a regulated individual ordered about by the authoritarian

It would be unfortunate indeed if the peaceful course of the week's demonstrations were not to make some people in Bonn reconsider.

There can no longer be any denying the peace movement that its autumn campaign was a success. What it organised was truly impressive.

It, and not the anti-nuclear campaign of the 1950s or the extra-parliamentary Opposition of the late 1960s, can now claim to be the largest protest mover ment in the history of the Federal Re-

Yet it would be fateful if the peace movement were to infer from the number of people who took part that it represents a majority of public opinion, as one of its spokesmen, Jo Leinen, has

Such claims are not substantiated by references to the 50 or 75 per cent of people who have said in polls that they are against deploying new missiles ei-

public of Germany.

parliament.

rence table.

First, and despite the increasingly se-

The political system of the second

Second, the old consensus on security

and the state of the

German republic has shown maturity in

its ability to handle conflicts outside

policy is on the way out. There seems to

be a change of mind extending beyond

the peace week.

afford to ignore in the long run, unless,

that is, it is determined to return to the

The ouery is what will happen when

. The non-violence of the week of de-

monstrations was indeed, as Social

Democrat Hans-Jochen Vogel put it, "a

Politicians and officialdom were ex-

the first missiles have been deployed

and the Russians have quit the confer

Opposition benches in the Bundestag.

It is a change the government cannot

tic peace was not breached.

Opinion polls are no entitlement, and the peace movement would be ill advis-

ed to claim the sole right to represent its whom nothing but the threat of the big views and make its demands. In the wake of the week of protest there is greater risk than ever of the peace movement overestimating its importance. It remains to be seen whether it has peaked or, as some of its spokesmen claim, the autumn campaign was only the start. Such a marshalling of strength as the peace week called for cannot be repeated at will. At times during the week the campaign showed signs of ex-

> haustion. Besides, this first week will be the vardstick by which the success of activities in November and December will be judged.

Yet the peace movement is unlikely to fall apart at the seams after the week of demonstrations, regardless what some Bonn politicians may on the quiet

That is not to say that parts of it may not crumble away. A serious burden could soon be imposed by clashes within the peace movement over relations with the Social Democrats.

This dispute has been given a voluble public airing by Petra Kelly, spokesperson for the Greens, who share the Op-



Human chain: anti-missiles protestors formed this 100-kilometre (70 miles) chain from the town of Neu-Uim, a proposed missile site, to Stuttgart, where the American forces have a European command post.

> position benches with the SPD in the Bonn Bundestag.

SPD leader Willy Brandt, who like Frau Kelly was a speaker at the final rally in Bonn, will likewise have noticed that integrating the peace movement within Social Democratic ranks is easier said than done.

There is a limit to which the SPD can adapt to others' views, and the peace movement and its political objectives have long gained independent status.

So both sides will be keen not to forfeit too much of their respective identi-Heinz Verfürth

(Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, 24 October 1983)

missiles are

Besides, both sides had made provocative statements that made tempers rious nature of the dispute over how exflare up beforehand. ternal peace is to be preserved, domes-

Hotheads in the peace movement threatened to make the country ungovernable if missile modernisation went ahead and to oust the government and end the present set-up by holding a ge-

neral strike.

Hotheads on the other side accused the peace movement of being a fifth col-umn of Moscow's and an anti-peace movement and of practising social sabotage.

Verbal escalation was not followed by corresponding deeds. Never before has Germany witnessed such imaginative forms of protest. The police have come to realise that

it is not just a ferun of the 1968 unrest and that a new generation is having its say in a new way: Not for nothing has Sir Richard At-

tenborough's 'Oscar-winning 'Oandhi been such a box office success this year. The government is somewhat at a loss on how to deal with the phenomenon! Chancellor Kohl continues to argue

that his election victory last March gave

him a clear mandate in favour of the Nato dual-track decision......

But opinion polls invariably tell a different tale. About two Germans in three are in favour of the Rederal Republic remaining in Nato, but an equal number are opposed to the deployment of medium-range US missiles in Germany, ... In the long term this is a fact the Chancellor's Office will be unable to brush aside or ignore.

This brings us to the second point, the change of mind, which is arguably even more important.

Adenauer's policy toward the Soviet Union and other neighbouring countries to the east could not in the long run be reconciled with the wishes and needs of people in this country.

The same applies to the current seeurity policy. Until a few years ago a maty of the public showed scant est in Nato doctrines and the defence budget. Notany longer and Earl and answer

"The change is due in part to the public debate in Washington on Whether a limited nuclear war could be wagedaye agrees all sugare to an arroyer be-

Germans: grew | keenly aware that members of the Reagan administration were referring not to Alaska or the Sahara but to nuclear hostilities in Buro-Photo and a more than the property of the

This awareness has accelerated a change of which the most striking expression has been SPD leader Willy Continued on page 8

Many West Germans have voiced

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(Stuttgarter Nachrichten, 27 October 1983)

wo positive experiences and a Life after the L query arise from the peace movement's week of demonstrations in which an estimated three million Germans took to the streets. They demonstrated in support of disdeployed armament and against the deployment of new US missiles in the Federal Re-

■ WORLD AFFAIRS

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STUTTGARTER NACHRICHTEN

Many West Germans have voiced their fears of fresh missiles by taking part in the peace rallies.

The GDR leaders have allowed a letter from Protestant congregations voicing consternation over further missile modernisation by the East to be published in Neues Deutschland, the official East Berlin newspaper.

The only point of allowing the letter to be published can be to demonstrate that the GDR leadership are really no interested in further escalation.

The two states have outlined their views on the issues at stake clearly and in tones of moderation.

Is progress possible over and above the endeavour not to upset the atmosphere in which the two sides are able to hold talks?

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Atheritising rates list No. 15 Annual subscription DM 45

Printed by CW Niemeyer-Druck, Herrel

Distributed in the USA by: MASS MARING West 24th Street New York, NY. 10011

AL articles which THE GERMAN TREUME

published in cooperation with the editorial sta-ing newspapers of the Federal Republic II They are complete translations of the original is

Fredrich Reinecke Verlag GmbH, 23 Schore No. 2000 Hamburg 78, Tel - 22 85 1, Telex. 02-178

Editor-in-chief: Offo Heinz Editor Alasand Mar English language sub-adrior: Simon Burnel. — Dis button manager. Georgene Picone

There are various moves in Soviet policy, but the lates of HOME AFFAIRS clearly made in a bid to dispendent Reagan's claim that the would knuckle under in General Protest Protest marches: both sides sit as it saw that Nato meaning dernisation seriously. back to look at the results President Reagan's claim b been completely disproved

called into question if the Kree the peace movement's week of st against the deployment of new The Russians have made it smissiles is over. It failed to usher in there is no longer any point of but autumn many had forecast and

consideration in order to mike way in Geneva. Demonstrations were not accompani-To this extent their property of the sound of broken glass and might be taken as a covent the fing sirens. Blockades didn't lead to that the talks have broken did fixesses and violence: Rallies weren't there are good reasons for the principle of non-violence to that the last word has not yet on the principle of non-violence to lit will be spoken by the Some similar the peace movement was volubly Mr Andropov, and he will join mirable discipline on the demonstratebate when it nears its climated was upheld by a display of debate when it nears its climated was upheld by a display of

debate when it nears its climate of part.

nection with the SPD confermed Frankfurt philosopher Jürgen Haber-Bonn Bundestag debate on 21 kgs recently termed civil disobedience ber and the end of the Generals the kind practised by over a million Whatever the outcome, Most monstrators during the anti-missile well armed to deal with any even set as the touchstone of the country's Josef Rieds shrifty.

(Suddentsche Zeitung Nose of the overwhelmingly peaceful and erly course of the demonstrations any guide, the Federal Republic of Nato weapon the test with flying colours.

It was by no means bound to do so. Continued from page 1 specially after stone-throwing during rent purposes is due to the fact and street fighting between these systems are theatre nuder staters and the police in Berlin.

They are capable of making and ma war easier to wage — in Europe had self-assuredly as never before government evidently failed to the preparations paid dividends. self-assuredly as never before, and

Hardly had this dispute seemed are cases spent weeks preparing for was lambard. How else can the move bear demonstrators' motives.

Than as a demonstration of pales are the post of the west demonstrators' motives.

The West German peace movement to longer be denigrated, still less sion to imperialist measures?

America's affres see it man as a disflied as little short of criminal, in sion to imperialist measures?

Circulate emerged as the man to way it was by all and sundry before at Ottawa even though it was at the week of protest.

Liter may continue to be talk of violation of the agenda. Never is the sense that the legal profession is given to regarding protest moves at such unanimous oppositions.

This is affected by the latest

this occusion.

How predictable is the US priments on the subject by the latest ment in its foreign policy? What might the Rengan administrates of the Federal Constitutional feel emboldened to make, especially and trends in Latin America?

The US administration is in the cess of plunging Nato into a serious sis. Predictability and credibility and credibility and tably lacking in the policies computed by the leading Western prime lates up to Europe and Canada and a halt to Washington's present of the policies computed by the leading to the professor Habermas terms an authorization it is up to Europe and Canada and to do so clearly. Otherwise lates the policies computed by the leading relegant to the rule of the running the risk of being relegant to the policies can be professor. Habermas terms an authorization is the rule of the running the risk of being relegant to the rule of the running the risk of being relegant to the rule of the running the risk of being relegant to the rule of the

be running the risk of being relegate he Federal Republic is undoubtedly the brink of an important process of Ulrich Mackett ilication on this point.

The German Tribunt mann and his parliamentary state Stetary Cari-Dieter Spranger will find arguments more difficult to subs-

with reference to the hot autumn that and the Russians have quit the confen so far failed to materialise they rence table. h lumed back the wheel of liberaand would dearly like to impose nore restrictions;

great step forward in the political cultulowords of warning spoken by Mi sers and state secretaries in connecre of our democracy." Politicians and officialdom were exwith the peace movement's activiare seen in retrospect to have been pecting the worst in view of memories of the 1968 extra-parliamentary Opposi-The second second second second tion.

he millions of people who took to

The can breathe a sigh of relief now the streets during peace week were not radicals or potential extremists for whom nothing but the threat of the big stick was appropriate. They were ordinary people making use of their constitutional rights, even though they may have taken them to the

extreme on occasion. The legal precautions taken by Bonn and the constant appeals made by politicians showed yet again that many politicians still have a very limited concept of democracy:

It is one in which the responsible citizen only exists as a regulated individual ordered about by the authoritarian

It would be unfortunate indeed if the peaceful course of the week's demonstrations were not to make some people in Bonn reconsider.

There can no longer be any denying the peace movement that its autumn campaign was a success. What it organised was truly impressive.

It, and not the anti-nuclear campaign of the 1950s or the extra-parliamentary Opposition of the late 1960s, can now claim to be the largest protest movement in the history of the Federal Re-

Yet it would be fateful if the peace movement were to infer from the number of people who took part that it represents a majority of public opinion, as one of its spokesmen, Jo Leinen, has

Such claims are not substantiated by references to the 50 or 75 per cent of people who have said in polls that they are against deploying new missiles ei-

Opinion polls are no entitlement, and the peace movement would be ill advis-

public of Germany.

Opposition benches in the Bundestag.

The query is what will happen when

The non-violence of the week of de-

monstrations was indeed, as Social

Democrat Hans-Jochen Vogel put it, "a

the first missiles have been deployed

parliament.

right to represent its views and make its demands. In the wake of the week of protest there is greater risk than ever of the peace movement overestimating its importance. It remains to be seen whether it has peaked or, as some of its spokesmen claim, the autumn campaign was only the start. Such. a marshalling of strength as the peace week called for cannot be repeated at will. At times during the week the campaign haustion. Besides.

ed to claim the sole

this first week will be the yardstick by which the success of activities in November and December will be judged.

to fall apart at the seams after the week of demonstrations, regardless what some Bonn politicians may on the quiet

not crumble away. A serious burden could soon be imposed by clashes within the peace movement over relations with the Social Democrats.

son for the Greens, who share the Op-



Human chain: anti-missiles protestors formed this 100-kilometre (70 miles) chain from the town of Neu-Ulm, a proposed missile site, to Stuttgart, where the American forces have a European command post.

Yet the peace movement is unlikely

That is not to say that parts of it may

This dispute has been given a voluble public airing by Petra Kelly, spokesperposition benches with the SPD in the Bonn Bundestag.

SPD leader Willy Brandt, who like Frau Kelly was a speaker at the final rally in Bonn, will likewise have noticed that integrating the peace movement within Social Democratic ranks is easier said than done.

There is a limit to which the SPD can adapt to others' views, and the peace movement and its political objectives have long gained independent status.

So both sides will be keen not to forfeit too much of their respective identi-

Heinz Verfürth (Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, 24 October 1983)

wo positive experiences and a Life after the L query arise from the peace movement's week of demonstrations in missiles are which an estimated three million Germans took to the streets. They demonstrated in support of disdeployed armament and against the deployment

of new US missiles in the Federal Re-Besides, both sides had made provo-First, and despite the increasingly secative statements that made tempers rious nature of the dispute over how exflare up beforehand.

ternal peace is to be preserved, domes-Hotheads in the peace movement tic peace was not breached. threatened to make the country ungo-The political system of the second vernable if missile modernisation went German republic has shown meturity in ahead and to oust the government and its ability to handle conflicts outside end the present set-up by holding a ge- (a) (a) (b) (b) Second, the old consensus on security

Hotheads on the other side accused policy is on the way out. There seems to the peace movement of being a fifth colbe a change of mind extending beyond umn of Moscow's and an anti-peace the peace week, and the first some movement and of practising social sa-It is a change the government cannot afford to ignore in the long run, unless, botage. Verbal escalation was not followed that is, it is determined to return to the

by corresponding deeds. Never before has Germany witnessed such imaginative forms of protest. The police have come to realise that

it is not just a ferun of the 1968 unrest and that a new generation is having its say in a new way! say the assential on the 14 Not for nothing has Sir Richard Attenborough's "Oscar-Winning "Gandhi

been such a box office success this year. The government is somewhat at a loss on how to deal with the phenomenon: Chancellor Kohl continues to argue

that his election victory last March gave

him a clear mandate in favour of the Nato dual-track decision.

But opinion polls invariably tell a different tale. About two Germans in three are in favour of the fiederal Republic remaining in Nato, but an equal number are opposed to the deployment of medium-range US missiles in Germany, ... In the long term this is, a fact the Chancellor's Office will be unable to brush aside or ignore.

This brings us to the second point, the change of mind, which is arguably even more important.

Adenauer's policy toward the Soviet Union and other neighbouring countries to the east could not in the long run be reconciled with the wishes and needs of people in this country.

The same applies to the current security policy. Until a few years ago a maly of the nublic showed scant litter est, in Nato doctrines and the defence budget/Not:anylongereroes and amount

"The change is due in part to the public debate in Washington on whether a limited nuclear war could be wagedyar mayor or various to do decount for

Germans: grew: keenly aware that members of the Reagan administration were referring not to Alaska or the Sahara but to nucleat hostilities in Euro-PSB are some vigit to only of a visit of a

This: awareness has accelerated a change of which the most striking expression has been SPD leader Willy mulder Continued on page 84103 1 950



Bonn defence white paper says war is not imminent

There is no imminent danger of war in Europe, the Bonn government's newly-published defence white paper

But with the Warsaw Pact steadily gaining military superiority, Western Europe is increasingly liable to be subjected to political pressure.

Failing an appropriate counterweight, a situation could arise in which Nato countries in Europe were no longer able to withstand such pressure.

They could then be blackmailed, the white paper argues. Entitled Peace in Freedom, it contains five main chapter

They are: 1. The Situation of the Federal Republic of Germany; 2. The Threat; 3. The Atlantic Alliance; 4. Nato Strategy; and 5. Arms Control and Disarmament.

The central topic is Nato's strategy to prevent war in connection with the pact's security policy and, as a major aspect of security policy, the arms control negotiations.

The aim is to ensure equal security for all European countries with as low a military profile as possible, combined with developing cooperation with the

Special mention is made of the commitment to reunification, of Nato membership and equally firm commitment to the Western alliance and of the principle of balance of power.

"It is," the white paper says, "a policy that has to prevail against the Soviet Union, a great power keen to gain political control over Europe by means of military superiority.

The hopes that were placed in arms control in the 1970s are said not to have been fulfilled, with the Soviet arms build-up being to blame.

The Bonn government and its allies have made constructive proposals for a reduction in the number of weapons on both sides,

But the Soviet Union has been clearly told that arms control and disarmament are not available at any price.

There can be no question of jeopardising one's own security, none of forfelting political independence and none of jeopardising peace in freedom.

Concession needed

There is time until the end of 1983 in which to iron out the remaining difficulties at the INF talks in Geneva, and there are prospects of the two sides coming to terms on an interim agree-Carlotte de la companya

But if the Geneva talks are to achieve ilts the Soviet Union must abandon its demand for British and French nuclear systems to be included in the missile count.

Moscow must come to terms with the fact that Western European countries have the same right to security as the Soviet Union

Progress in general can only be made Geneva if Nato stands firm on the track decision would end any incentive dual-track missiles-and-talks decision.

The countries where Pershing 2 and arms build-up. Cruise missiles (and the Pershing 2 is not a first-strike weapon) must reaffirm with theatre nuclear weapons, Herr

Saarbrücker Zeitung

their determination to go ahead if the Geneva talks fail to achieve results.

In the circumstances it would be irresponsible to delay stationing if the missile talks have made no headway by mid-

The possibility of war breaking out by virtue of a technical hitch or by mistake can be ruled out, the white paper says. There is a wide range of checks to make sure it never happens.

As for the global balance of power, the Soviet Union has attained parity in strategic nuclear systems and even has the edge over the West in land-based

At the same time the Soviet Union has emerged as a great naval power.

Regionally, and in the shadow of the strategic nuclear balance, the Soviet Union is said to have built up u medium-range potential against which Nato has nothing comparable to offer.

In short-range nuclear weapon systems. The Warsaw Pact is enhancing its numerical superiority over Nato by introducing the SS-21, 22 and 23 missiles, a new generation and a clear improvement in quality over their predecessors.

Bonn has ruled out postponement of missile modernisation and any idea

of dispensing with theatre nuclear wea-

Defence Minister Manfred Worner

has uncompromisingly rejected "all so-

All alternative concepts, he told a

Such adjustments included boosting

conventional defence capability and re-

ducing the number of short-range tacti-

MP, has called for missile modernisa-

tion to be postponed, combined with

calling on Moscow to start scrapping

Herr Worner said that the Soviet

Union, despite unilateral and prior con-

cessions by the West, had constantly

kept up its arms build-up in recent

Since the December 1979 dual-track

Nato decision it had had four years in

which to contribute toward preventing

Further delays could end up with

further upward spirals in the arms race.

Nato no longer being able to guarantee

a desence capability. To abandon the

missile modernisation part of the dual-

for the Soviet Union to cut back on its

The West could not dispense entirely

cal nuclear weapons deployed.

called alternative strategy models."

pons in Europe.

sponse did.

ing circumstances.

SS-20 systems.

years.

These short-range missiles cannot be claimed as a response to missile modernisation by the West.

The white paper says effective Western defence is possible, with the Bundeswehr playing an important part in it.

Given the Warsaw Pact's superiority, conventional defence capacity calls for a high level of training, equipment and armament, not to mention readiness to commit manpower and material.

If defence preparedness is to be achieved in time, it will be crucially important to put the advance warning period to good use.

This applies in particular to political and military decisions on troop buildups and reinforcement of allied forces in Europe, including troops airlifted from the United States.

Warning period, strength of existing units, mobilisation and logistical support are factors that must be coordinated so as to make defence preparedness near the border possible with forces available before an attack begins.

Forward defensive capacity is determined in the final analysis by available manpower and material reserves.

As for Germany's defence contribution, the Federal Republic is said to be the only Nato member-country to have assigned all its troops except the territorial units to Nato command in peace-

There are 36 Bundeswel and six territorial brigades in THE THIRD WORLD up 50 per cent of Nato land

They also account for 50 m EEC accused over Lomé the pact's ground-to-air defend EEC accused over Lomé ty and 30 per cent of its r strength in this sector.

On its northern flank the Bree maintains a third of Nalo's F naval forces, including 70 pg. Sappointment among Act.
Nato naval strength in the general strength in

100 per cent of fleet air am car agements with the EEC.

Bonn's defence spending in a CP countries (African, Caribbean, sessed in terms of Nate that the are negotiating in Luxembourg total DM58.95bn.

The white paper stresses the lagoverns cooperation between the tance of the forward defence pageoups. But it is doubtful whether it entails defending Nato tens the forward to surrepulsing no tension will be ready for near the border as possible was father by the autumn of 1984. to surrendering no terrain, he economic position of most ACP

Population spread wana's Foreign Minister Archibald

by accusations and demands level-Thirty per cent of the popular by him at the EEC.
the Federal Republic him desas, the previous conventions have
100km of the intra-German by level little. They were Yaounde I
zone that also accounts for 2 kg II, 1964-69 and 1970-75 respectively

of the country's industry. 17 African states plus Madagascar,
This being so, there can be ad Lome I covering 1976 to 1980 plus nutive to forward defence as freguet II since 1981 which includes 46 Federal Republic is concerned. Prountries.

The Bundeswehr is equipped the EEC rejects these sweeping accumodern weapon systems to each jour. It points to the fact that the defend the country successfully hoper of Third World parties to the new systems have improved our devention has risen to 63 and that the null fighting strength substantially cobbean island group St Christopher

In this context the white paper Nevis along with Angola and Mo-tions the Leopard Mk 2 tank at abique have applied for membership, nado multi-role combat aircal at fact that they are now taking part in 122-class frigate. current talks is seen by the Commu-Helmut le yes evidence of the Convention's at-

Battlefield atom weapons

Bundestag hearing in Bonn, entailed greater risks to peace in freedom than Wörner said. Conventional weapons the existing Nato doctrine of flexible rewere not a fully adequate substitute. So, for the foreseeable future, the

He mentioned the fact that funds were limited and that manpower too present doctrine seemed the best way to would be limited in the 1990s because prevent war. But as time went by it naof low birth-rate years due to oral conturally had to be "adjusted" to changtraception.

'here to stay'

No government could afford to conventionalise desence. The economic and social sacrifices the public would have make would be too great.

Besides, dispensing with nuclear weapons in Europa would split Nato down Karsten Voigt, the SPD Bundestag the middle. The United States would then be on its own in running the risk of stationing nuclear weapons.

That was why he was opposed to ideas of a nuclear-free zone in Europe. All known alternatives, he said,

amounted to a strategic withdrawal from parts of the Federal Republic to gain time and regroup in the event of an attack.

Thirty per cent of the population and a quarter of the country's industrial potential were within 100 km of the intra-German border.

So there was no alternative to forward defence as close to the border as possible:

He rejected proposals by General Gert Bastian (retd.), the Green MP, for a militia system as an interim solution prior to withdrawal from Nato and a system of "social defence of active nonviolent resistance."

Such ideas, he said, were an impracti-

enemy was first allowed to of for a five-year period). The EC lists one's territory.

clear weapons would tend to mix all development. Half of this is non-East feel more readily disposed a styable and the rest has been granted ploit its conventional superiority.

Bonn's aim was to raise the partition of soft long-term loans.

Duty-free access to the EEC marthreshold by strengthening companies of the preferential arrangements for the

Social Democrat Erwin Hones and Nato strategy is in the those credibility crisis because the day because the day between the property of the strategy of the strategy of the strategy was based had not sufficiently put across to the public sufficient sufficient

SPD-led governments.

Social Democrats at the Bunks of five years and 63 recipient counhearing were strongly critical of the strong of the str government for, as they put it debt and help economic growth totally eliminating the concept of the liminating the liminating the concept of the liminating the liminating the concept of the liminating te from official usage.

(Suurbrucker Zeitung, 21 Oank Miveness.

cable means of offering resistance sion stick to their contention that enemy equipped with tanks and have made many concessions to the advanced and mobile units.

Besides, the "social defence" of the partners in the current Lome II besides, the "social defence" of the partners in the current Lome II was based on the assumption to the partner it was signed in October 19 for the partners in the current Lome II was based on the assumption to the partner it was signed in October 19 for the partners in the current Lome II was based on the assumption to the partners in the current Lome II was based on the assumption to the partners in the current Lome II was based on the assumption to the partners in the current Lome II was based on the assumption to the partners in the current Lome II was based on the assumption to the partners in the current Lome II was based on the assumption to the partners in the current Lome II was based on the assumption to the partners in the current Lome II was based on the assumption to the partners in the current Lome II was based on the assumption to the partners in the current Lome II was based on the assumption to the partners in the current Lome II was based on the assumption to the partners in the current Lome II was based on the assumption to the partners in the current Lome II was based on the assumption to the partners in the current Lome II was based on the assumption to the partners in the current Lome II was based on the assumption to the partners in the current Lome II was been the partners in the current Lome II was based on the assumption to the partners in the current Lome II was been the partners in the current Lome II was based on the assumption to the partners in the current Lome II was been the partners in the current Lome II was been the partners in the current Lome II was been the partners in the current Lome II was been the partners in the current Lome II was been the partners in the current Lome II was been the partners in the current Lome II was been the partners in the current Lome II was been the partners in the current Lome II was b

concessions: Nato's strategic aim was to Financial assistance worth more war of any kind. Dispensing will an Industry and agriculture was a property of the strategic aim was to property of the strategic aim wa

representatives of the ten EEC

ber nations and the Brussels Com-

is of the next Lome Convention.

mries is worse today than it was ten

s ago, says the group's chairman,

he beginning of the talks was mark-

from official usage.

The hearing was held at the best like extent of these problems is shown

The hearing was held at the best alle extent of these problems is shown the SPD and is to be resumed in the fact that 22 of the 63 ACP countermentary experts will be heard.

As far as can be judged by their states has risen considerably in the favour of gradually modifying the states has risen considerably in the favour of gradually modifying the states has risen considerably in the favour of gradually modifying the states has risen considerably in the favour of gradually modifying the states has risen considerably in the favour of gradually modifying the states has risen considerably in the favour of gradually modifying the states has risen considerably in the favour of gradually modifying the states has risen considerably in the favour of gradually modifying the states has risen considerably in the favour of gradually modifying the states has risen considerably in the favour of gradually modifying the states has risen considerably in the favour of gradually modifying the states has risen considerably in the favour of gradually modifying the states has risen considerably in the favour of gradually modifying the states has risen considerably in the favour of gradually modifying the states has risen considerably in the favour of gradually modifying the states has risen considerably in the favour of gradually modifying the states has risen considerably in the favour of gradually modifying the states has risen considerably in the favour of gradually modifying the states has risen considerably in the favour of gradually modifying the states has risen considerably in the favour of gradually modifying the states has risen considerably in the favour of gradually modifying the states has risen considerably in the favour of gradually modifying the states has risen considerably in the favour of gradually in the favour of gradually had been states has risen considerably in the favour of gradually had been states have a state had been states had been states has risen considerably in the favour of gradually had been states

Convention agreement The ACP countries say that the dutyfree access to the Community market is

not the most important factor because

their shipments to the Community are

increasingly hampered by non-tariff ob-

The EEC recently had to concede that the rise in ACP exports to the community had fallen short of expectations "despite the near complete openness of the EEC market."

Only a small number of ACP countries "benefited greatly" from the Convention while the position of the majority - especially the poorest countries of Africa — has deteriorated, the EEC ad-

The Community also admits that the Stabex system introduced with the first Lome Convention did not develop the way the ACP partners had hoped.

Stabex was designed as a safety net against poor commodity years. If the export earnings from an impor-

tant commodity — coffee, cocoa, peanuts, tea, sisal — decline against the previous year's average (because of poor harvests, natural disasters or falling prices on world markets) the Stabex Fund offsets the losses. This is usually repayable except in the case of the 35 least developed countries.

The Lome I Stabex Fund of DMIbn spread over five years was still suffi-

But the number of applications for offset payments has risen steeply since 1980 and the present DM 1.4bn Fund for Lome II is far from enough to meet all

It is therefore not surprising that the ACP delegates call for a considerable boost of the overall financial aid in Lomé III.

States in Africa, the Caribbean and Pacific (ACP States) with which the EEC EEC partners (ACP states) Guyana, Jamaica, St Lucia, Surinam, St Vincent, Trinida ill Islands. Western Samos Papus New Guines, Tuvelu. Solomen islands, Tonga Islands, Kirlbati, Vanuatu

The EEC is putting up stiff resistance to the demand for additional money.

The Brussels Commission, negotiating

on behalf of the ten member nations, has been given rather vague guidelines by the Council of Ministers. The financially hard pressed Commu-

nity nations are reluctant to let themselves be pinned down in terms of figures.

Even the duration of Lome III is a hotly disputed topic. Some want it to be five years again. Others, including EEC Development Aid Commissioner Edgar Pisani, favour an unlimited period.

The ACP countries are rather disappointed over the fact that the EEC's concept has not progressed much beyond such slogans as "bettering what has been achieved so far."

worked out

new start. The Latin American countries

have even said that they are willing to

create a common executive body that

Council of Ministers on its own level.

"political sensation."

calls for:

would be able to negotiate with the EEC

Van Arssen has described this as a

His recommendation of a four-phase

plan has met with almost unanimous

approval by both the Europarliament

and the EEC Commission. The plan

the European Community and the Sis-

tema Economico Latino-Americano

(Sela), a Latin American economic or-

ganisation. Sela includes almost all La-

tin American countries, including Cuba,

The conclusion of regional agree-

ments. Here, the Andes Pact plays a ma-

jor role. Its member nations — Colom-

arrive at a swift conclusion because Bo-

livia has returned to democracy.

• A framework agreement between

An ACP delegate: "Whenever we speak of money, the EEC speaks of stra-

For instance, the EEC stresses the ne-

cessity of giving agricultural development absolute priority in Lomé III. A cohesive food strategy is aimed at gradually enabling the ACP countries to

pecome self-sufficient. Still, the EEC concedes that continued cooperation is in both its own and the ACP countries' interest and that the

developing nations are not supplicants. Their raw materials are of major importance for the future of the Communi-

ty's industry. Hans-Peter Ott (Rheinischer Merkur/Christ und Welt,

Relations between the European Community and Latin America are A new deal for to be put on a new footing. The European Parliament has ham-Latin America

mered out a concept, welcomed by the Brussels Commission, for a "cohesive economic, financial and development

The countries of Central and South America are by and large still white spots on the Community's map of for-

Unlike with the Asean and ACP countries, there are virtually no coordinated ties between the EEC and Latin America. Only with the Comecon countries are relations equally poor.

Cooperation agreements exist only with Mexico and Brazil. But the Federal Republic of Germany has traditionally had close ties with Brazil. It has a bilat ral cooperation agreement with it.

But these agreements have not led to concrete results, says German Euro-MP Jochen van Arssen (CDU). Apart from specialised sectors, there

are no regional agreements whatsdever and the trade balance sheet has wors-The 25 Latin American countries'

share in the Community's overall foreign trade declined has tapidly in the last few years and is now stagnating. This has prompted the Europarlia-

ment to seize the initiative without legal authority. Both sides are prepared to make a

bia. Peru. Venezuela, Bolivia and Ecuador — are ready to sign a cooperation agreement. The EC suspended the negotiations when Bolivia's military seized power in 1980. It is now prepared to

 Bilateral agreements modelled on those with Brazil and Mexico. As part of

> could be instilled with life despite the negative experiences so far. Agreements on such important sectors as energy.

the other agreements, these, it is hoped,

Van Arssen warned in the Europarliament debate: "We must not expect too much. Our Latin American friends sometimes think that the European Community is enormously rich and that it could solve their problems from one day to the next. It can't."

Despite poor relations, it is Europe rather than the USA that is the biggest in-

Investment protection is a priority wish of German investors.

Though one of the aims of the Euro-'parliament's Latin America initiativé was to make the region less dependent on the USA, the EEC does not want to push its concept through against

The van Arssen report lists many instruments and concrete aims for closer cooperation. Among them are the est: ablishment of a Euro-Latin American bank, an institute for Latin American contacts and the expansion of the Community's most favoured nation system to include the truly poor countries of Latin America.

Ulrich Lüke (Die Welt, 20 October 1983)

THE TRADE UNIONS

Contrasting personalities to head the print workers

The paper and print workers' union, IG Druck und Papier, has two new leaders. Erwin Ferlemann, 53, takes over as chairman from Leonhard Mahlein.

Detlev Hensche, 45, the chief ideoologue of the left wing, comes in as a second deputy. The other deputy chairman is executive board member Heinz

Ferlemann and Hensche differ widely in personality and background. Ferlemann says he is a "tough unionist. "He ; has worked his way through the ranks and tends to be unobtrusive rather than

Hensche came to the union from an academic career. He has many followers but, it appears, not a majority.

The second deputy chairman post was specially created for him as a sort of

Mahlein's speech, in which he attacked the other member-unions of the trades union federation (DGB) as being too lax has given Ferlemann immediate

He realises that the printers union

Long tradition

TG Druck und Papier is Germany's A second-oldest labour organisation. Only the tobacco workers of the North Sea ports can look back on a longer union tradition.

The printers organised themselves in 1866 in a bid for better working

In 1873, they formed the DeutscherBuchdruckerverband (DBV) or German bookprinters association, the forerunner of today's IG Druck und

DBV was the first German labour organisation to achieve a collective bargaining deal through industrial

. The early labour movement saw his deal as "class betrayal."

Eighteen years later, the nation's 17,900 printers, who had meanwhile ormed the "support society of Gernan bookprinters," mounted their second industrial action. The aim this ime was to achieve a nine-hour work day. They became the spearhead of the German union movement.

Today's printers union with its 143,000 members, including 7,000 members of the journalists union and 2,500 members of the writers association, is still committed to the old tra-

But its importance has waned against the other and much larger

Its 1952 strike against the new law governing labour-management relations was not backed by the other

IG Druck und Papier was later ordered in a court ruling to pay dama,

Other costly actions, were the 1976 strike for higher wages and the 1978 strike against "the use of new printing technologies at the expense of workers."

Wolfgang Bok (Stuttgarter Nachrichten, 17 October 1983)

MORGEN

with its 146,000 members cannot achieve the 35-hour work week aim on its own. But he has given no indication as to how he intends to improve cooperation

with the other unions. Instead, he spoke of "critical solidarity" with the other, larger, unions. This seems to indicate that the printers union will remain on the extreme left wing of

Ferlemann was born in Wuppertal and completed his business apprenticeship but later became a diemaker.

He became an honorary worker on the union's executive board in 1962. In 1969, he was appointed head of the business and technology department.

· For seven years he has been in charge of collective bargaining, with grassroots

Together with Mahlein, he was a tough negotiator but his tone was more conciliatory and less emotional than Hensche, 45, a doctor of law, is un-

compromising and ideologically trained. As deputy chairman he will be in charge of collective bargaining. He sold his father's business in Wup-

pertal in 1976 and became the editorin-chief of the union magazine Druck His tough articles earned him the re-

putation of a "left-wing spearhead" in He does not stop short of attacking

the system and has repeatedly and eloquently called for a general strike against missile deployment. He once tersely said that if the eco-

nomic system cannot provide sufficient apprenticeships it must be replaced. Hensche's new post means that future disputes will be marked by a man whose

experience was not gathered as a wor-

ker. His approach is that of a theoreti-



The old and the new, Erwin Ferlemann (left) the newly elected chairmanding of government policies. It evident-und Papier, is congratulated by the retiring chairman I content Make a facted the political strength to make und Papier, is congratulated by the retiring chairman, Leonhard Mahlein, 🗈

Daily time limit sought to work at computer screens

tion states.

majority of the people.

Yet he sees no chance of a feet

printing and paper workers want work at computer terminals to be limited to 50 per cent of daily working

The 280 delegates of the printing and paper workers' union, 1G Druck und Papier, unanimously passed a motion to this effect at their congress in Nurem-

It was also agreed that pregnant women should not work at computer terminals because of the dangers from Workers who did operate the termi-

nals should have more breaks to lessen health risks. A motion to introduce the 35-hour week gradually was defeated. The newly elected chairman, Detley Hensche, suid the speed of the introduction should not

be laid down in congress resolutions. The union has reaffirmed that it wants to form an overall media union by joining up with the artists union and the German journalists association.

The delegates approved, with only one vote against, the progress made so (Mannheimer Morgen, 20 October 1983) far. But they demanded that the executive board proceed faster the Delegates want the merge titles forecast that in 1984:

achieved by the beginning of 1934 GNP will grow two per cent; During the discussion, the ner at 2.6 to 2.7 million;

new media union must promote infation will remain unchanged at rests of IG Druck und Papier me exercent; along the existing political lines. The government's new borrowing will In addition, the media union from DM12bn to DM43.5bn; promote "freedom of opinion of Exports will rise by four per cent; formation and co-determinations insignificant investment will be

dia and cultural workers on all all or per cent: including collective bargaining." Limployees' gross incomes will rise The new union is also to present, business incomes 7.5 per

changes in privately owned con media, an addendum to the organ (Numberger Nachrichten, 25 October 1983)

Weathering criticism from gates, who saw no need for he confirm that the government has cutive committee succeeded in the successful beyond the expectacing a passage to the offect that the sof six months ago.

dia union would not curtail journal they say the budget deficit will next and writers' freedom of opinion. They drop markedly for the first time. (Suddentsche Zeitung, 21 Oxide Rithey are not prepared to accept this

boss undaunted: He speaks of the other years they had regarded this vernment's "crowbar" policy again of trend in that way. Now they only it as a factor that could suffocate

ted parliamentary majority that we'ver, the institute says that inbe prepared to realise union tents and exports will help the ecowhich include co-determination by next year. Industrial output, ment controls and nationalisation. The rose during the first months this He wants to step up pressure free would continue to rise again now summer holidays were over and duction was back into full swing.

he leading economic research insti-

epolicy makers can do.

1107 - 6 November 1983

harsh report

government's austerity measures

threatening to choke off Germa-

momic recovery before it gets

heir autumn report, which is not

lating to provide incentives.

lies were encouraging over-pro-

However, the fact is that sections of

The institutes contradict themselves.

ry in Germany are in serious

This limits sharply what econo-

round, say the five leading eco-

Usemployment will peak in this win-

man, Erwin Ferlemann, gave in the current account of the balance of majority wish and recommended to will be more than DM10bn in the

drustic tax reductions. strial capital investment will be France, on the other hand, will have the lowest growth next year, despite

massive spending programmes. The institutes conceded that their spring forecast was grossly wrong. They

Investments in fact rose by four per-This makes one wonder how meaningful such forecasts are.

Protections in autumn report the 5 economic

sales were in sight.

would continue next year.

from other state sources).

change.

Profits were rising and improved

This indicated that the improvement

But unemployment would also conti-

nue to rise next year. This year's in-

crease would be 500,000. Next year the

increase would be 100,000, from 2.3m to

2.4m. The increase would be much shar-

per but for the fact that many people

would simply give up trying to find

work. (People can draw dole for a year

only. After that they are no longer

counted as unemployed, although they

may well draw social security money

Unemployment was growing because

of inudequate growth. Growth was in-

adequate because Bonn had not deliver-

ed its promise to bring about economic

In a dissenting statement, the Berlin

institute calls for additional spending

programmes and oppose tax relief. But

it doesn't say why the USA will in all

likelihood have the industrial world's

highest growth rate next year. America

got its economy out of the doldrums by

predicted a three per cent drop in capi-

tal investments in the first half this year.

Growth in %

It is possible that the institutes' rejection of shorter working hours and the CDU/CSU's planned tax reform as a means of promoting their family affairs policy will have some effect.

It is also possible that the renewed criticism of the government's bureaucr acy and its subsidies will influence the decision making processes.

But the latest report cannot serve as a compass for future economic policy. It is at best one of several aids to naviga-

> Frank Eichhorn (Stuttgarter Zeitung, 25 October 1983)

Government policies: not a good job by the salesmen Bonn could have pleaded mitigating circumstances for its economic and

social policy until now. It could have blamed everything on 13 years of SPD-The oil crisis caused a world-wide re-

cession that did not spare Germany. Only a super-politician could have made the change of political course bear fruit in six months.

But it is a year since the government took office and it should be clear by now whether it has done all it could to put the economy back on its feet.

There is a rare consensus in the assessment of the government. Everybody except perhaps a few staunch partisans agrees that Bonn has not done enough.

Now Germany's five most important economic research institutes have also confirmed that the government has not

Criticism from the Opposition can be disregarded. It is still too confused to be expected to come up with anything

What should make the government think is the scopticism in its own ranks, Conservative campaign helpers in the

Something for everybody

ost people think that the autumn report by the five economic institutes supports their own views., Chancellor Helmut Kohl says the re-

port confirms that his government's policy course is correct and that the anticipated two per cent growth rate next year indicates a sustained upturn.

The FDP's economic affairs spokesman, Helmut Haussmann, says the report proves the essential correctness of the government's economic course and that this has led to a marked rise in capital investments.

The German trade union federation (DGB), on the other hand, speaks of a 'sobering forecast" which confirms that those who rely on the recuperative forces of the market are prepared to accept a further rise in mass unemployment. 🦪

The opposition SPD's spokesman, Uwe Jens, describes the fight against unemployment, as the main challenge in economic and fiscal policy.

The Greens' spokesman, Hubert Kleinert, says his party does not share the cautious optimism of the institutes The institutes took the short-lived rise in industrial orders as a reason to join the government in its."faith healing incantations."

(Nürnberger Nachrichten, 25 October 1983)

tive board colleague Detlev Hensche ideas that are regularly pushed in the union magazine Druck und Papier. Hensche is seen as the most eloquen

advocate of all organised labour left He is also said to be the man behind

plans to merge IG Druck and Papier with various unions representing other media workers into a grand media

It is hard to imagine that Hensche will find a majority among them. Peter Diehl-Thiele

(Stiddeutsche Zeitung, 19 October 1983)

hannoversche Allgemeine

last election have become jittery. They are asking themselves whether this is all the government intends to do to overcome the worst post-war economic crisis.

The programmes drafted in the new government's first few months were reasonably sound. Solving budget problem was given priority. This was followed by incentives for investment.

Other measures in the economic and social affairs sectors were to serve these two prime goals.

But the government was half-hearted and internal bickering did not inspire

Many people are not happy about the constant appeals to tighten belts. Nobody took the trouble to say exactly

What it boils down to is that the government spokesmen have been unable to sell Bonn's economic policy.

Cutbacks in social benefits are more easily accepted when you know their deeper meaning, and that is easily put across: The welfare state must be made

The citizen has also keenly registered that Bonn and the individual states have done little to reduce a major drain on their budgets: subsidies

The conclusion he has drawn is that the conservatives and the FDP want to treat their supporters — industry with kid gloves.

The kid glove treatment didn't pay off with business.

Industry had hoped that Bonn would be swifter in honouring its promise of tax relief and better economic framework conditions.

But Bonn delivered in dribs and drabs, leaving nobody happy.

The employees wing among Labour Minister Norbert Blum's followers is disenchanted with the additional social security contributions. And the more right wing business lobby resents the slow reduction of non-profit related-

The report of the economic research institutes is in keeping with the general view: Bonn's economic policy so far has not been wrong. But it has been inadequate and half-hearted.

Their findings: the upturn was stronger than anticipated, and there would be a one per cent growth rate (adjusted for inflation) this year. But the upturn was too weak to reduce unemployment.

The three per cent inflation rate was father low: the fiscal measures would result in the first marked reduction of the budget deficit next year.

"Welcome though this is, it will put the brakes on the economy. And this would only be unhazardous if it inspired confidence that the government's economic policy would pave the way for more growth: But this very confidence that would

act as an economic locomotive has failed to materialise.

The report finds that the Bonn government lacks political vigour. It is time for Bonn to do something to dispel this impression. It cannot forever point to the legacy of the Schmidt-Genscher era. Rudolf Herit

(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 27 October 1983)

Outgoing chief launches bitter attack on government

eonhard Mahlein, retiring head of the paper and print workers' union IG Druck und Papier, has launched an unparalleled attack on the government. Speaking at the union's congress in

Nuremberg, he accused Bonn of dismantling the welfare rights of the workpolicy against the interests of the wor- in March.

kers and this should be massively resisted. The words resistance and struggle and variants of them dotted his speech. Mahlein tried to portray the government as stooges of big business. What he said in essence, if not in the exact words, was that since the country was a welfare

state under the Constitution, Bonn was in breach of the Constitution. Many speakers at the conference presumed to speak for all workers when they attacked Chancellor Kohl's go- tary resistance groups. vernment, and representation of the second of

Yet one does not need to be a supporter of the ruling coalition to put the union views into perspective.

The fact is that the government was elected by a democratic majority. Only one in three Germans belongs to one of the 17 trade unions making union federation (DGB). And many of The government was pursuing a those who are members voted for Kohl

speak of a "social market economy." For him, the country is plainly and simply ruled by capitalism. And this capitalism. he says (quoting Otto Brenner), "has never made its peace with the wor-

Mahlein thinks and speaks in class struggle categories. This explains his call on all unions to form extra-parliamen-The lack of logic leaves the printers'

street and the shop floor. He repeatedly used variant of

depicted the rallying of the mixe. the most important element of of Continued from page 6 Mahlein considers it a euphemism to

kers, and hence the workers can never make peace with it."

the most important element of a labour's resistance to the government of the parties and the state, which is one thing his fellow executive the parties as a mere "formal shell" the logue in the way he differential logue in the way he differential ween the governing parties and the state which they accepted the stepped up the state of the s

Is it really worth dealing with the metalworkers

Is it really worth dealing with the welfare rights it had deades to achieve.

It manding of the welfare rights it had deades to achieve.

It manding ovation from the 281 delation that the metalworkers of other unions, especial
tively small printers union page 7

Print workers

Mahlein said organised labour could take the comfortable road of a quasipublic institution (here Mahlein presented a caricature of the more moderate union leaders) or it could opt for the thorny road of an autonomous resisance organisation of the working class."

Strong minorities in IG Metall are prepared to take the second course. It is the biggest union in Germany.

Mahlein's speech was permeated with ideas he has in common with his execu-

▼ Jolkswagen's main plant in Wolfsburg is the world's largest single car-production plant.

The most popular Volkswagen, the Beetle, has sold more than any model in history; 20 million.

The Beetle's successor, the Golf, has sold well over six million units since its introduction in 1974.

But now it is ready to be phased out and the first of the new generation, Golf II, are rolling off the assembly line

- almost untouched by human hand. . . Golf II is almost entirely robot-made. The similarity between the two Golfs is superficial. The latest model is entirely new. The only thing it has in common with the original model is three of its six engine options.

...It has cost DM2.1bn to develop, DM400m before production began and the remaining DM1.6bn for new plant and equipment. And of this DMIbn, was spent on building a brand new plant, Assembly Hall 54.

Why spend so much money on a car that is apparently only the younger brother of the original Golf?

. The new design had to come up with

Missiles

Continued from page 3

Brandt's no to deployment at the final

Two years ago, when the first peace rally was held in Bonn, Social Democrafs who took part were accused by SPD leaders of betraying Chancellor

The SPD's latest move could be the first step in the direction of an alternative security policy based on defensive weapons and a defensive doctrine.

So where do we go from here? For political parties the answer is clear. They must respond to the doubts felt by the general public and draw up alternative concepts.

Merely going ahead with the current doctrine is no longer enough, especially when it leads to the deployment of a weapon former US Defence Secretary Robert S. McNamara has said is militarily pointless.

The mere desire for peace may not be a policy, as Bavarian Premier Franz Josef Strauss rightly says, but constant escalation of the arms race isn't one ei-

The peace movement will need to prepare mentally for the day on which deployment begins. Weapons that are installed can be dismantled and even

Neither resignation nor frustration, ling to violence, is in the interest of the change of mind that is the prerequisite for a new policy.

One can but warn against the political day-dreaming of those who have visions of a general strike despite the lessons of history.

Patience and the ability to bide one's time are essential, especially if the peace movement bears in mind that disarmament, as Carl Friedrich von Weizsacker put it, is without historical paral-

> Wolfgang Schmieg (Nürnberger Nachrichten, 24 October 1983)

more than just a more pleasing appearance, additional space and lower fuel consumption

It had to be suitable for robot assembly from beginning to end - not only because robot production is cheaper but also because it is more accurate.

The results can now be seen in Hull 54 and the adjoining Hall 12 where pro-

Hall 54 with its 120,000 square metres of two-storey floor area is where parts are assembled into modules.

The upper storey has the world's largest facility for the automatic mounting of the body.

The assembly and completion of the engine by robots, including the starter and the fanbelt, is done on the ground

Other production lines complete the gear assembly. Among the robot-made parts are also the front with its radiator,

lights, horn and many other parts. Components assembled on the ground floor go to the upper storey where they are fitted by robots to the already sprayed body.

More than 300 screws must be inserted, a delicate job.

The work has to be precise because unless the one robot does its job well the next will fail.

The robots, all of them made by Volkswagen, still lack flexibility. So there are a few jobs in Hall 54 that have to be done by man.

They include assembling the cooling hoses and laying electrical cables. Once the upper storey assembly work

in Hall 54 has been completed, lifts take the cars to the ground floor for the finishing touches. In the process, the cars undergo ex-

tensive automatic quality controls with very low tolerance levels. It is not the buyer who demands this

degree of precision but the robots whose work is not yet completed. Much of the work done by the robots in hidden and never seen by the buyer.

In the final stages of assembly, robots insert the fuel lines in a tunnel in the body and clip them into place.

The battery is also built in automatically. So is the brake system, the weirdly shaped plastic fuel tank (which has to fit into an oddly shaped place to save space) and the exhaust assembly.



The world of the robots: VW works at Wolfsburg.

Robots screw the rear axle to the

The completely assembled front section has its lights mounted by robuts. They also screw on the wheels according to programmed customers' wishes, automatically sorting out the ordered tyre sizes and flanges. Even the spare wheel as ordered is put in place.

The fact that there has been no layoffs is due to a buying boom which allows VW to use the redundant people elsewhere. It is also due to the thorough and long-term planning of the new Golf production.

But unlike with the start of production for other successful VW models, there was no new hiring for the Golf. VW executives point to the fact that

dirty and strenuous assembly line work like overhead work - now falls away and that many jobs would be in jeopardy if robots did not help VW compete with Japanese carmakers. There is no denying the fact that ro-

bots can help humanise work. The word "robot" comes from the Slavic word 'rabota'', which means servitude. But the robot not only does away

with unpleasant work. It also eliminates tolerable jobs. But not having robots would destroy even more jobs.

Developments at VW are typical of automation in other industries.

As opposed to previous boom years, when industry usually boosted its labour force, now it is extremely cautious about hiring. Hans-Helmut Bergemann (Rheinischer Merkur/Christ und Welt,

The advance the west and the mounta mechanical

The rising number of new per la Baden-Württemberg, Bavaria and now almost equally divided keth Rhine-Westphalia between 60 German, Japanese and other (no 170 per cent of pine trees have been private inventors.

pers and "wrists."

Sensors to enable the robot to the situation throughout the gnise and adapt to the itemitist they is not yet possible, but he is with are undergoing constant a stalarmed at the dramatic deteriora-The wrists are now capabled togle year.

ing around three axes, and the Porestry exports say the dry, hot

grammed propulsion mecha

ed energy).

This is to be achieved by this or platelets. Some patents de Publication.

dem or cascade construction solar cells of different season the findings of farmers and ecolo-

American inventors are the

HE ENVIRONMENT

Rate of tree deaths is accelerating — minister

in the Federal Republic of any are dying much faster than at says the Agriculture Ministry. times as much woodland is es in autumn last year, says Agri-

Minister Ignaz Kiechle. latest comprehensive statistics led by the Länder show 2.5 milectares, or 6.25 million acres, to be the new tree disease attributed

to atmospheric pollution. is over a third of total woodland country. The hardest-hit areas are rian and Baden-Württemberg is of the Mittelgebirge range, with

hiles and miles of fir trees. (Phone the most devastated parts of the are the Black Forest in the west and the mountains along the

tincreasing damage is reported ir. the German Harz mountains, between Hanover Göttingen, the Eggegebirge in east-Vestphalia and in the Sauerland re-

Cerman research into indeed table: either suffering from serious or bots has caught up with larger damage. But spruce and pine search, says the Munich Patent are increasingly affected too.

American and French) coport Deciduous trees seem to be more re-

Attention in this rapidly reflectly deciduous tree to show clear technology is concentrated on the staff being pollution-hit is the bench. Hen Kiechle says a comprehensive hin the condition of forest acreage in

the individual axes are being relief in the individual axes are being relief in the individual axes are being relief in the rain, allegedly the scourge of field of solar cells. But they are German forests, has been probed by only on the threshold of major much of experts appointed by VIDI, based use of this technology much German Engineering Association, in pative or additional energy south present association.

project, was most emphatic at the seldor press conference held to

where there is plenty of sun.

Despite the timeliness of antial and the blem but failed to arrive at a solutution inventions, the peak in the timeliness of antial already seems to have been passed already seems to have been passed to the increasingly widespread scientific co of the extent to which invents that acid rain is only one of ahead of the market.

The sulphur dioxide concentration in the atmosphere is said to have remained virtually unchanged over the past 10

pumping more and more nitric oxides

summer has accelerated the process. The acreage of trees classified as seriously ill and largely doomed to die has nearly doubled since autumn 1982. The trees that are particularly hard-hit seldom stand side by side. "Thank heavens the situation in this country isn't as

Herr Kiechle says. The Erzgebirge is in the neighbouring GDR, where it runs along the border with Czechoslovakia.

depressing as it is in the Erzgebirge,"

Forestry officials are taking care to fell dying trees as soon as possible and avoid quality losses caused by the spread of pests such as the bark beetle.

Herr Kiechle is confident that by using fertiliser in certain cases woodland can be revitalised, especially in areas

low in nutrient. "We must make use of every opportunity forestry provides of slowing down and alleviating the course of damage,"

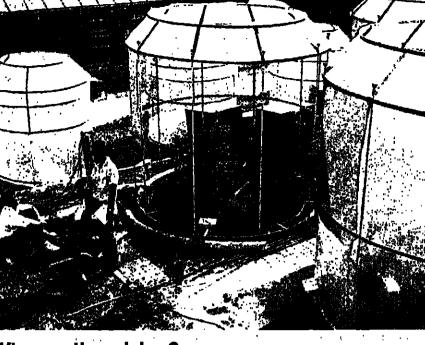
Dead trees must be replaced by newly planted saplings as soon as possible. planting more deciduous trees wherever possible.

"Where woodland stands today," he says, "woodland must stand in 25 years"

The new pollution damage has been reported on a large scale since 1981, the Ministry report claims. The silver fir was the first tree to suffer; that was in the

By the end of the decade spruce trees showed increasing signs of being affec-

Experts are largely agreed that there is usually a combination of causes. Pollutants that may be to blame include sul-



Why are they dying?

Researchers at Hohenheim University, Stuttgart, use these transparent housings to simulate forest conditions in an attempt to find the causes of tree deaths.(Photo: dpa)

phur dioxide, heavy metals, nitric oxides and photo-oxidants.

Others are frost, dryness, pests and silvicultural influences. But the experts are convinced the problem would not arise were it not for atmospheric pollu-

The percentages of woodland hit are, by Land, 12 in Schleswig-Holstein, 17 in Lower Saxony, 35 in North Rhine-Westphalia, 14 in Hesse, 23 in the Rhineland-Palatinate, 49 in Baden-Württemberg, 46 in Bavaria, 11 in the

The countrywide percentage is 34, and Volker Hauff, deputy leader of the SPD in the Bonn Bundestag, says Herr Kiechle's report is a scandal.

The Minister, he said, had named not a single specific measure to combat atmospheric pollution.

(Der Tagesspiegel, 19 October 1983)

Despair over timber damage Hesse forestry officer, Karl Frie-

Adrich Wentzel, told the Bundestag's home affairs committee that the forests of Central Europe face their worst crisis since reafforestation began 200 years ago.

"We are seriously worried what turn events will take next." the head of the German Forestry Industry Council, Alexander von Elbersfeld, told MPs.

He said over 34 per cent of the surface area of German forests was already da-

The committee was briefed in detail by experts from industry, the trade unions, environmental groups and scientife research.

It was the first hearing of its kind, and MPs were informed at length on the extent and causes of trees dying and what could be done to stop the rot.

It was clear that trade union and environmental experts, landowners and forestry officials all felt that atmospheric pollution was mainly to blame.

Industrial experts warned against apportioning the blame too one-sidedly before the causes were absolutely clear.

Scientists suspect all manner of causes, with parts being played by the climate, by the nature of the soil and by parasites.

Industrial spokesmen opposed intensifying exhaust regulations at present. They were particularly opposed to proposed amendments to the regulations governing factory and power station

Amendments are demanded by both Bonn Opposition parties, the Social Democrats and the Greens, and by the trade unions and landowners.

Unless exhaust fumes were drastically reduced, one speaker claimed, forestry subsidies in the decade ahead would exceed combined current expenditure on subsidies to coal, steel and shipbuilding.

Herr Wenzel, senior forestry director at the Hesse state environmental research establishment, said he had drawn attention to the catastrophic trend in a research project undertaken 30 years

He had then left the Ruhr because no-one there had shown interest in his findings.

132 (Hamburger Abendblatt, 25 October 1983)

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native or additional energy sour liveldorf. The study has shown," the report In the field of traditional standard that acid rain can be virtual-cells, where the proportion of the tolerout as a primary cause of trees range of causes, few of which are really

patents is relatively high, the matter Prinz of the North Rhine-West-is to reduce production costs in the Prinz of the North Rhine-West-endangering the achieved high a lian ecological research establish of efficiency (ten per cent of the thin Essen, the scientist in charge of

fully automated production. He said that to think solely in terms of Experts hope to achieve 65 production as the culprit was comparable with efficiency through what they call adding pilot scrapping all the instrudem or cascade construction (se sals on board his Jumbo and relying

was chemists and technicians, mathepatentors for such solar power to the local and biologists are contained intended for use in southern have the local and biologists are contained intended for use in southern have the local and biologists are contained intended for use in southern have the local and biologists are contained intended for use in southern have the local and biologists are contained intended for use in southern have the local and biologists are contained intended for use in southern have the local and biologists.

of the extent to which investigate and acid rain is only one of ahead of the market.

Only in the specialised field of the panel's view on the public debate been an further rise in registrated to the fat is that research into the causes Efforts here are concentrated to the superficial, incomplete and aimed that automatically incinerate in other words, the silent death of the concentrated of the causing an ecological flutter.

The panel's view on the public debate fat is that research into the causes in superficial, incomplete and aimed that automatically incinerate in other words, the silent death of the concentration of the concen

Acid rain 'not primary cause' of forest destruction

Acid rain is currently associated with three main cycles that are felt to bear the blame: the burden on the soil, direct damage to treetops and the effect of gases, including ozone. VDI experts were not satisfied,

arguing that other, as yet unknown factors in all probability played a part. They made no attempt to dismiss as insignificant the damage done by sulphur dioxide, three and a half million tonnes of which per year are pumped into the atmosphere, mainly via coal-fi-

red power station chimneys. But they felt it was too simple to assume that sulphur dioxide, a gas, was precipitated as harmful sulphuric acid. Nature was more complex.

In keeping with the general tenor of current public debate, they pay keen attention to the role of nitric oxides, seemingly straightforward but, in the final analysis extremely complex compounds consisting of nitrogen and oxygen.

But the industrialised nations were

into the atmosphere: three million tonnes a year in the Federal Republic

Oddly enough, progress was to blame. With engines making steadily better use of fuel by improving combustion, exhaust fumes contained less carbon monoxide but more nitric oxides. A combined total of over six million

estimated, by one and a half million tonnes of hydrocarbons of one kind and This mixture in the air we breathe, a VIDI spokesman said, ita atmosphere into a gigantic chemicals

tonnes of sulphur dioxide and nitric

oxides were joined, or so the VDI panel

factory. But we had only a vague idea as to how it worked, what it produced and what price we paid for the resulting product.

on the earth. Lethal ozone is formed in the atmosphere by the interaction of light and Sun. With the second These may be fine words in the environmental debate, but in scientific terms

Sulphuric and nitric acid rain down

they are a drop in the ocean, and a more Thousands of other substances are newly created and released into the at-Continued on page 11 with

LANGUAGE

For translators, a place to exchange words

STUTTGARTER ZEITUNG

tracien, population 8000, is a small Stown near the Dutch border. Its nearest neighbour of any size is Venlo, seven miles south-west and in Holland.

Straelen is a prosperous centre of the flower trade. Since 1978 it has also been the home of the European College of

The college, launched on the initiative of Straelen-born Elmar Tophoven, is a unique rendezvous of literary translators from all over the world and the only institution of its kind in Europe.

Tophoven is the German translator of Samuel Beckett and modern French novelists ranging from Nathalie Sarraute to

He knew from long personal experience that despite the existence of a professional organisation literary translators were totally dependent on the good will of their publishers.

This was partly because they lacked a centre to promote solidarity within their own ranks.

So he decided that peaceful, quiet Straelen, in the heart of Europe midway between Lisbon and Helsinki, to quote the blurb, was just the place for such a

And he persuaded the local council. which was keen on the prestige, to back the idea. North Rhine-Westphalia, the Land, was persuaded too.

The college is currently run on a budget of between DM300,000 and DM400,000 which it hopes to increase to half a million before long.

It is housed, for the time being, in a single building containing accommodation for visiting scholars, a library to which annual additions worth DM20,000 to DM30,000 are made, and a pair of computers, complete with their collection of floppy discs.

But the centre has made such a name for itself that extensions are planned. One aim is to rent a separate room for each language from which books are translated into German.

Translators from these various languages would then have all the tools of their trade at the ready.

Less widespread languages would, says the college's adroit and dynamic business manager Klaus Birkenhauer, share a room.

The grants the college is given are for the most part pagged to specific projects. They include a French edition of the works of Theodor Fontane and a set of special industrial dictionaties.

Two or three translators are invariably in residence. In return for the hospitality they are given they leave behind a fund of professional experience."

The centre sees one of its tasks as that of providing a reference service for terminology, but at present it lacks the staff needed to do the task justice.

It has no claims or ambitions to work as a research institute, but it arranges translation sessions in team work and files the findings for use by others.

The two computers are an invaluable aid that would be far too expensive for private individuals to buy and keep up.

Besides, at Straelen they and their 200 discs, each storing the equivalent of 120 pages of reference material, can be put to good use.

But discs, like tapes, are subject to wear and tear, so sooner or later the files will need to be published in book form. The Straelen translators envisage launching a publishing house of their own.

Two special glossaries have been compiled so far. One is a glossary of German prison slang compiled by a translator with "inside" knowledge.

Prison slang, he has discovered, is largely identical with the slang expressions favoured by young people, although it is too early to jump to conclusions.

Last year a glossary of Nazi terminology was compiled. its purpose is to record for generations that no longer have personal experience of the Third Reich the key concepts of the period.

Straelen has been in existence for about five years, during which time roughly 50 events have been held, including encounters of translators from East and West.

The tangible results have included anthologies of modern Dutch, Swedish and Bulgarian poetry and a German translation of the Hungarian poet Sandor Csoori

Work is in progress on an anthology of avant-garde poetry from smaller European countries, such as Finland, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria and Poland.

The Bertelsmann Foundation bunkrolls further education seminars for

The most recent seminar, held at the end of September, was attended by the half-dozen or so German translators from the Portuguese.

They considered how little-known Portuguese writing could best be promoted and made known to a wider public with the aid of the Portuguese Book Institute and the Portuguese bookshop in

The college is a source of invaluable information for all translators. Freelance translators ply a trade that is as precarious as ever it was.

Germann copyright law is eyemplary, says Birkenhauer, but when translators are at loggerheads with their publishers

the courts often know far too little on the subject.

So every contract signed with a publisher continues to be an act of submission that is used, more or less elegantly, to pull the wool over the translator's

But a social security fund for writers and artists has been set up in Wilhelmshaven. It collects contributions from employers and insures members inexpensively.

Places like Bad Godesberg, a suburb Bonn, are viewed kindly as the home of many an ambitious young artist and writer who is seldom ill and helps to ensure that contributions are low.

The literary translators who earn the most money seem to be those who translate children's books and books written mainly for entertainment. Translations of books with any pre-

tensions to literary merit are not the road to riches. Translators of highbrow books need

to translate five pages a day (or eight in the case of a five-day week) to gross the 2,000 pages needed to earn the DM40,000 a year required to maintain a family of four.

That is clearly almost impossible, quite apart from the problem of keeping the contracts coming in at the rate requi-

So the work of the Verwertungsgesellschaft Wort in Munich is of inestimable importance. It is an agency that scans the media to ensure that copyright fees are paid.

They are raised on lendings by public libraries, on readings on radio and TV and, of course, on reprints the copyright-holder might otherwise never come The agency runs a welfare fund that

lends unbureaucratic assistance to colleagues in need, and a swift helping hand is often needed by translators laid up in hospital for any length of time.

Translators have always been neglected, witness their relegation to the inside pages of the books they translate. The college is keen to see them named

on the title page alongside the original author's name. German readers, it argues, actually read Tophoven, not Beckett, Kroeber, not Calvino, and Meyer-Clason, not Márquez. it depends of the translator's skill

whether the artistic value of the original survives in translation. So Straelen is determined to ensure

that a profession which has long been subjected to discrimination is upgraded once and for all.

Georg Rudolf Lind (Sintigarier Zeitung, 20 October 1983)

Top literary prize goes to Frankfurt writer

the German Academy of Language and Literature began its annual conpresidium debate on the language of the The two awards: are each

But its annual awards were made to contemporary writers, the DM30,000 Georg Büchner Prize, for instance, going to Wolfdietrich Schnurre.

Schnurre, 63, is a Frankfurt-born writer who has been a member of the academy since 1959. He has written poems, satire, stories and children's books. Last year he won the literature award

of the city of Cologne. The Johann Heinrich Merck Prize for literary criticism and essay-writing went to Albrecht Schöne; 58, president of the International Germanic Studies Associa-Control of the second of the s

The Sigmund Freud Prize for scientiference in Darmstadt with a three-day scientist Peter Graf Kielmannsegg, 46. DM10,000....

The academy was set up on 28 August 1949 during the ceremony held in the Paulskirche, Frankfurt, to mark Goethe's birth bicentenary.

"Its brief is to represent German writing at home and abroad and to encourage careful use of the German language in art and science, public and private.

Previous Büchner Prize-winners have included Carl Zuckmayer, Erich Kästner, Heinrich Böll and Martin Walser. Set to real the processing

''(Nürnberger Nachfichten, 20 October 1983)

A look at he procation

the Bible A school tries to live down written its blue-blood reputation

em school, in the Baden-Württem-Neue Press fers town of Salem, was founded in Prince Max of Baden and his te secretary, Kurt Hahn.

the Language of the Bible als still fighting the reputation of Our Own Language? was an expensive school for the rich. debated at this year's conferent teputation was not dulled by the German Academy of Language that Prince Philip, the Duke of terature in Darmstadt.

The answer depends it depends student at Salem in 1934.
instance, on what "our language of donstoun, in Scotland, where ken to mean. Standard received the Philip's three sons were sent, was portary German?

porary German? founded by Kurt Hahn.

Or is "our" to be understood them charges DM20,000 a year ference to the reader and his post £5,000 or \$7,700). So it is hardly tions of being able to understood prising to find that students are in he reads?

That would raise a number of the principal, Dr Bernhard Bueb, lems and, especially in the Box is this is because Germans don't like they are by no means al linguist aroing schools. He says that the aver-The five experts were agreed in its growing among poorer people.

assessment of the creative line and pupils are not all from wealthy played by Martin Luther as the families. Parents who cannot pay the Bible translator. amount can apply for a reduction. Professors Barner, Rep (a te pay a few hundred marks a Heckmann, Lohfink and Smir pik, depending on income, or no-

also agreed on the difficulties of the state of the state

Luther's Bible was a uniform of holders but 20 per cent of the tion that laid the groundwork of the tion that laid the groundwork of the tion that laid the

fluence, strongly apparent from (1), to Brecht, are so powerful that the fluth says the school is booked out albeen the yardstick by which em the nation-wide the number of sesince written is judged.

Luther's command of his last?

was problematic, Professor last says the answer lies in the limitasaid. The Greek Bible is recognized of the modern-day family: "Since
collection of distinctive books and parents now have only one or two I uther's is linguistically uniform steen, today's child grows up in a Yet the Bible was originally and group which cannot teach him to over a period of 1,000 years. The strate in the overall structure of so-

differ from the books of laws 10

books of laws differ from the pure the school relies on the school fees, a The New Testament is differnite absidy or DM400 a month plus. That, said Professor Ben Chair Higher World War II the school provibefore the Third Reich to make the property of the children of resistranslation that would bring the fighters against Hitler. Most were closer to the original Hebrew.

In doing so they felt the need by 1944 attempted putsch and most provided in Common They wards in Common They words in Common They words.

Continued from page 10

the Old Testament be envis-

new words in German. They said the early years of Salem, Germany lation in a German comparable in the German ball in the German and East idealism and its roots, extending the said years of Salem, Germany lation in a German comparable in the German of aristocratic landow-fulness and power with the German who liked Kurt Hahn's progressidealism and its roots, extending the said. Meister Ekkehart.

Professor Steiner said he fell had been very much at loggerhad himself. The Reformer sensitiely to do the Hebrew text of the Od the self-destructive aspect of the ment and the ideas behind it just the century might not be surmounted, at the same time he was revolved to the horizon of it all was perceived in a

"If Luther's language went of Luthis basis alone could a nev come a basis of modern' said, "then this deep dissenses

Asking what rights German. Sold of the many new translations of relation to the Old Testament, which were condemned, but the extension is the decency of the dutcome of the conference is best and the practice of recollection. The dutcome of the conference is best yet Freud, Marx. Wittgenstein, which was and Reniamic continued to state the state of the conference is best and Reniamic continued to state the state.

and Benjamin continued to state and imagine us regaining internaterms of reference from Luther's translation if what the Bible meant Paul Celan had a possible month at to take shape among us over and felt. His poems "melt like two land" dinguistic history."

in prophecy." His poetry suppli Heiner Oelmann ding bricks for a future Genus (Frankfurter Neue Presse, 24 October 1983) Continued on page 11

sive methods and sent their children to his school. Money was no object.

The students of those years later sent their own children to Salem. So many names that have helped shape German history keep appearing on school lists. This loyalty demonstrates students'

strong emotional ties to the school. Each year, former pupils turn out for a reunion. The big attendances and generous donations reflect this loyalty.

There is one decisive qualification for admittance to Salem, says Dr Bueb: the children must come of their own free will and must be prepared to become part of the community. Religion does not matter the school has no ties with any church. Kurt Hahn was a Jew.

Problem children are a rarity at Salem, he says. "It is not our function to rectify family or previous school problems. A boarding school needs students who have already been properly raised."

He regards children with a happy background as suited to boarding school life. For them, the boarding school is simply a continuation of family upbringing. Difficulties at home were usually experienced by only children; children far apart in age; girls in a family of boys, or vice versa; and exceptionally talented children.

Dr Bueb cites a former Salem student who later became a world-famous violinist. One of his children suffered at home because it was less musically talented than its siblings.

Scholarships do not depend on special performance or above-average qualistications. And only the relevant committee and the principal know which students have scholarships.

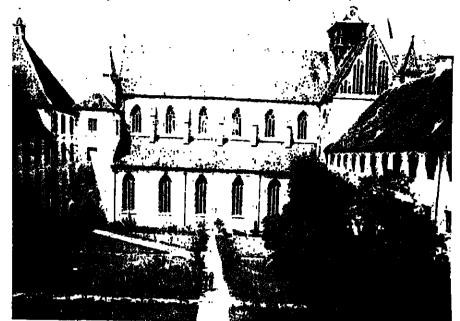
By the same token, parents' donations --- no matter how large - won't keep a child that has to be expelled at school. "We won't turn down a donation, but

it won't keep a delinquent child at school. There's no such thing as graft," says Dr Bueb.

The school now houses some 500 boys and girls in its three buildings: Burg Hohenfels for the younger ones (5th to 8th graders), a former Cistercian Abbey for the middle grades and Spetzgart House for the seniors (12th and 13th graders).

Each house has a some independence and its own housemaster.

Classes are small, 20 or fewer, and three or four students share rather spar-



Salem has never been more popular.

tan living accommodation. They are looked after by tutors who provide something akin to family ties, assisted by "helpers" elected from the student

Student co-responsibility is a watchword at Salem. It has led to an intricate parliamentary system of duties and responsibilities.

Everybody is supposed to hold some office as a political exercise.

Salem follows Baden-Württemberg curricula and promotion regulations, but as a private school it has a great deal of freedom to go by Hahn's maxim that "learning by doing" is more important than amassing knowledge.

The rigid doctrine has been softened now and there is more emphasis on scholastic achievement, 🕠

But: the idea is to practise social attitudes and help one's fellow man. The services include a fire brigade, a technical assistance unit, paramedical and social work for the aged and the handicapped and, lately, environmental work.

The services are supervised by teachers but are headed by students called

Many young people give these nonacademic activities as their reason for wanting to go to Salem.

At least one afternoon a week must be devoted to the services. The whole thing is not a game but tough work with handicapped children, fire fighting and repairing bridges and old buildings.

There have also been some major efforts. Help was given during the 1981 earthquake in southern Italy, the 1971 oil slick on the Brittany coast and the 1962 flood in Florence.

This emphasis on the practical goes even further. The school "guilds" enable the youngsters to learn a craft such as wrought iron work, carpentry, cooking and maintenance.

The training takes the students to the interim examination level for journeymen. Those who want a regular apprenticeship are given credit for the initial training at Salem. Three-week training courses outside the school have now been made available.

Salem provides committed teachers with a wide range of educational opportunities. But the students are faced with the danger of being sent out into a world less ordered and tougher than boarding

A former student says: "Salem's fair play doesn't apply to society at large." Another says: "Even feeling special doesn't help."

But Dr Bueb is convinced that young people who have attended a school like Salem are better equipped to face life.

He concedes that there are no statistics on how many Salem graduates have made it in later life. But he is certain that preparing students for life in a large society is better done in boarding schools than in the small family of

He stresses that much depends on the individual: "Do you think any of our staff members would stay in Salem if they were not convinced that our educational model is extremely important for our students' futures? Would a Salem graduate send his own children to our school if he didn't agree with us?"

Siegfried Krause (Rheinische Posi, 15 October 1983)

Continued from page 9

mosphere via exhaust fumes. You can't see them, you can't hear them, no-one feels them and no-one measures them.

VDI report. The experts who compiled it voice their doubts about the conventional theories as to why trees are dying. Acid rain, they say, is by no means as harmful as acid fog, which has so far

gone largely unnoticed. They try instead to see the soil as an extremely complex eco-system in which acid can be both a fertiliser and a toxin.

Light, they point out, is not just a source of life. It can also, as any photochemist knows, he a source of toxic energy that is the death of more than just fir trees.

Why, one wonders, have events only lately taken such a dramatic turn? The freely available commodity.

Tree deaths

reader comes up with one question after another, regardless whether or not he is A reporter asks the assembled expens

What action can be taken as a counterweight to the acid rain which, incidentally, was 100 to 1,000 times more acid in the industrial cities of Britain in

1872 than it is in Duisburg today? ... The VDI experts say this is an impermissible simplification of the problem, They have no intention of apportioning

blame or of staging witchhunts. But it is soon apparent that the only option, either nationally or internationally, is no longer to view the air as a

The air we breathe must no longer be freely available as a dustbin for everyone and a resting-place for dust or gases of one kind or another.

Asked what specific action they suggest, the technicians are reluctant to: commit themselves. All counter-measures, they say, entail expense and restrictions, and make a surger of its algorithm.

The nitric oxide emission of car engines could be drastically reduced. Herr-Prinz says, if we were to impose autobahn speed limits or make fuel lead-free.

There are ways and means that scientists could suggest; but it was up to the politicians, he said, to decide what action was actually taken. 🖽 💛 👊 😘

What, he asked, do we have them for? What indeed! Leonhard Spielhofer

(Stuttgerter Zeitung: 18 October 1983)



SPACE RESEARCH

Economic motives prompted setting up of Hamburg observatory 150 years ago

SONNTAGS BLATT

stronomers have never found it easy A to raise funds for their research work. Their science was long felt to be an unprofitable one. It still retains something of this reputation.

It was bound to be viewed with mixed feelings in a city like Hamburg with its appreciation of thrift and keen eye for

So it is surprising that the parliament of what was then still an independent city-state decided 150 years ago, on 31 October 1833, to set up a civic observa-

From modest beginnings it has grown into one of the leading astronomical research facilities in the Federal Republic of Germany.

This month, its sesquicentennial month, has seen several events to commemorate the anniversary.

Little is left of the frankly economic motives that prompted Hamburg businessmen to invest in the project on the

Overseas traders expected the observatory to benefit first and foremost the city's merchant navy, supplying information for navigation and timing.

These were classical astronomical activities that for millenia had often prompted people to keep track of the

The first head of the observatory was, not surprisingly, a navigation instructor, Charles Rümker. He had previously run the municipal navigation college.

Until well into the 20th century astronomical navigation was the only way ships and later planes on the high seas, far away from landmarks, could determine their precise position.

They went by the stars, and exact observation was essential to be able to tell well in advance what the night sky would look like at any given time.

Every ship had on board (and still does, for safety's sake) astronomical almannes that lay down the precise details

Navigating by the stars also presupposed knowledge of the exact time. Until a few years ago the earth's rotation was the sole basis of measuring time.

The earth's rotation can only be checked accurately by observing the Sun and stars. So it is no less surprising that ti-. mekeeping was another important activity for the newly-founded observa-

From 1876 the observatory triggered a timepiece at 12 noon GMT daily in the port of Hamburg. Captains used to set their ships' clocks by this daily event.

The instruments with servatory was equipped were naturally for use in these practical contexts, and these tasks remain an important part of its work.

Yet navigation and timekeeping have been concentrated in other research facilities with progressive standardisation,

In the Federal Republic of Germany standard time is kept by a research institute in Brunswick.

Positional astronomy was the next major sphere in which Rumker's successors, his son George, then Richard Schort, specialised.

The precise measurement of the position of the stars was a laborious but successful part of their work. The positions of tens of thousands of stars were taken and catalogued.

From 1967 to 1972 a team of astronomers sent out by the Hamburg observatory took readings of the southern sky in Perth, Australia. They left their equipment behind when their mission

Instruments have always had to be moved around. Originally the observatory was near the port. In 1912, after six years' construction work, it moved to a new home in Bergedorf, then a village outside the city.

Now Bergedorf is an urban borough and the observatory buildings are so hemmed in that practical observations are growing steadily more difficult.

So many items of equipment are now housed elsewhere. Some, for instance, are in Chile, where the European southern observatory is in the Atacama de-

Others are at the Max Planck observatory on Cular Alto in southern Spain.

Research priorities have also changed. Positional astronomy is nowadays only a part of the observatory's work. It has been joined by satellite trucking and by observation of the galaxies and related issues of the make-up of the universe and how it came into being.

Otto Heckmann, the observatory's fourth director and director-general of the European southern observatory, was responsible for epoch-making work.

So was his colleague Walter Bande, who spent much of his career teaching in the United States. But the Bergedorf observatory made a

special name for itself with the work of an outsider, the brilliant optician Bernhard Schmidt.

Schmidt worked there from 1926 and used primitive aids to devise an epochmaking optical telescope that bears his

The Schmidt telescope is still the workhorse of observatories all over the world when it comes to lengthy exposure of particularly weak stars and gal-

He devised a sophisticated correction plate: a kind of lens set up in front of a mirror that makes possible an amuzingly clear and undistorted image. He was instrumental in earning the

observatory an international reputation. After 150 years of work the observatory, now a department of Humburg University, can look back on a century and a half of successful activity.

By a quirk of coincidence another ustronomical institution in the city has a special accomplishment to offer virtually in honour of the anniversary.

Hamburg planetarium, the oldest in the Federal Republic of Germany, has just reopened with a real attraction: the most up-to-date and best-equipped projector in the world.

. While the observatory observes and takes readings of the stars, the planetarium uses an extremely complicated projector to project a replica of the night sky on to the inside of its dome roof.

The observatory's role is mainly a research one, the planetarium's mainly an educational one.

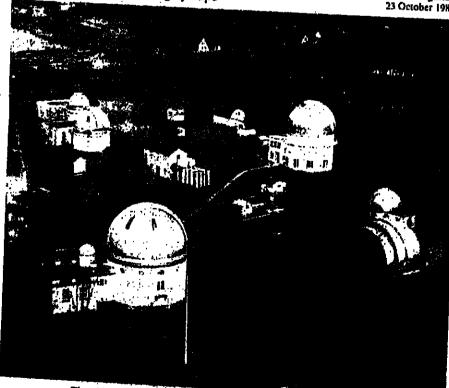
The new Carl Zeiss projector, the Model VI, can do virtually everything. It can project nearly 8,000 stars, and they glitter and flicker true to life. It can be moved in any direction and

show the course of the planets, Sun and Moon over a period of several thousand It can project replica solar eclipses and much more. The Model VI can mock up in seconds situations the ob-

servatory has had to man expeditions to see in real life. Hamburg today has long ceased to be the city-state and merchants! republic it was 150 years ago. It is now the largest seaport and largest industrial city in the Federal Republic of Germany.

But it remains as well disposed toward astronomy and ready to support it as it was in 1833.

> Joachim W. Ekrutt (Deutsches Allgemeines Sonntagsblatt, 23 October 1983)



The Hamburg observatory ... made a name for itself, (Photo: dps. Luftbild freig. Nr. 211767)

w drying-out treatment ralcoholics

ital at Freudenberg, in the ck Forest, has developed a new nt for alcoholics that is said to be re effective and cheaper than

cures for alcoholism involve a ut process for about six months nic far removed from a patient's own and from temptation. mages includes absence from

unchanged throughout the six

to refer to. An information

and there are games and films

/74 he headed the Skylub pro-

Klaus Dallibor

Continued from page 12

ous attend.

imes a week.

separation from family. Plus Kurt Debus . . . scientist and

stadt district hospital takes a at approach. The head of the psy-Missile pione is department, Dr Wolfgang Gru-Kurt Debis The remainder of the six-month is spent as an out patient. dies at 74 sough success rate after most cures oper cent stay dry, 30 per cent im-

Like Wernher von Braue, at 2 and the rest go back to the start.

The per cent stay dry, 30 per cent imper cent stay dry, 30 per cent imper cent stay dry, 30 per cent imper cent stay back back his Cocoa Beach home expenses and 30 per cent slide right back the can be compared to the start of the cent of the cent go back to the start.

The wernher von Braue, at 2 and the rest go back to the start.

The per cent stay dry, 30 per cent imper cent slide right back up and 30 per cent slide right back

for America just after the war hat gets rid of the poison. Then intimately associated with the bath the therapy. This is done in set ment of Nasa and US space at of about 10 people. The group

He was born on 29 November Frankfurt, where his father was apatient is allocated a therapeutic nessman. Naively keeen on the like many of his generation, her meets three times a week to dishave designed and built a not problems. Members of Alcoholics his own at the age of 14.

He qualified as an engineer sical exercises are held twice a stadt technical college in 198**3** years later he wrote a PhD the gained his first acquaintance the rocket trials in Peenemit still a junior lecturer in Damstal

From 1942 until the warsed a test engineer at the Wehmid He was closely associated with as a music-lover who was repuwere hailed by German propagate have a fine sense of humour and a first-rate manager of men. He wonder weapons.

wonder weapons.

The VI and V2 were rockets this wife Irmgard lived in Cocoa he was finally in charge as chids a near the Banana River.

gincer. The first VI was launched the other side of the river Cape June 1944, the first V2, the wood freal is one of the world's foremost medium-range missile, on 6 Sept. I hunching facilities. It was partly

Like muny German rocket più headed for the United States in After an intermezzo in the de New Mexico he worked as fire

There, working in a position There, working in a positive his job at Peenemunde, he helped up America's guided missile and the period of the pe

Under his supervision the light C rocket was launched from Con naveral on 19 May 1956. It was let 14 months later by America's feet tal satellite, the Explorer I.

Alongside Wernher von Butter Debus was responsible for its manned space mission in 1961 He became an American 1959 and until he retired in 1910

ed a breathtaking career. In 1960 he was put in charge Nasa's rocket launchings. In was appointed director of what the the John F. Kennedy Space Con

Continued on page 13

The patients are free to move around from the very beginning. They may leave the hospital, first in groups and later by themselves.

Regular spot checks have shown that there are few relapses.

Dr Gruner stresses the importance of including the next-of-kin in the therapy. Initially, this is done by talking with the patient's family. In the second half of the hospitalisation period, the patient

Dr Gruner says this brings an element of conflict into the therapy. But in most cases the patient masters the conflict. And talking it out paves the way back to the family fold.

Another important aspect is the additional training the nursing staff receives as part of the therapy groups.

Dr Gruner: "We have made a virtue out of necessity. We are so understaffed that we would otherwise have been unable to do the job."

His therapy concept could be applied anywhere. Good experience had been had in many places with untrained per-But the outpatient after care was es-

sential. Whenever possible, it should involve the same people who looked after the patient during hospitalisation. The emphasis in the aftercare is on

the self-help groups that had evolved from therapy groups in hospital. Long-term success stood and fell with

the cohesion of these groups. Doris Gothe

their toll of foreigners

Prejudice and stress take

Toreigners in Germany who fall ill are T often reluctant to take sick leave in case they lose their job and find their residence qualifications in jeopardy, a conference has been told.

The result is that they tend to work on and their illness becomes worse. In general, their jobs are demanding on the health. They are exposed to heat, dust and noise more than Germans.

More than 4m foreigners live in Germany About 1.5m are Turks.

The 10th international conference on preventive and social medicine in Mannheim heard that many doctors regarded foreigners as malingerers. The symptoms were often regarded as a result of home sickness rather than home-

A Berlin social worker, J. Korporal, said the arduous nature of their work had led to a high rate of early retirement because of disability among foreigners.

They often worked where safety provisions were inadequate. Part of the reason, said Korporal, could be the impression that the strain was only temporary and that the foreigners would eventually return home.

Health problems were not limited to the breadwinner. The infant mortality



Looking at life again

Cancer victims learn how to enjoy life again. This group in Bremen is one of severai throughout the country set up to help people who have undergone cancer operations. Group therapy involves talking with each other and activities such as (in this Stangarter Nachrichten, 12 October 1983) case) playing music,

SüddeutscheZeitung

rate in West Berlin was double that for Germans because of malformation, complications during pregnancy, dietary problems and metabolism disorders.

Foreign mothers did not take full advantage of antenatal care. When they did, doctors were often not as careful with them as with Germans.

Infectious diseases were twice as common among foreign children. Tuberculosis occurred rarely among Germans, but it was found among Turks.

Korporal said almost nobody had delved into the possible consequences of years of working under though condi-

It was probable that working conditions accounted for the fact that the number of foreigners involved in work accidents was three or four times that of

The higher rate of foreigners in traffic accidents could indirectly be due to strain at work.

Foreigners accounted for only two per cent of all deaths in Germany but five per cent of traffic deaths.

Foreign workers unemployed for a long time through illness or accident found it hard to get a new job: 15 per cent never found permanent employment again.

Korporal suggested that when a doctor diagnosed the same disorder in a foreigner and a German woman the forelen woman received less satisfactory

Infectious diseases were twice as frequent among foreign children. Tuberculosis was still found among foreigners, but rerely among Germans.

Foreign children were more prone to accidents such as burns and poisoning from medicine.

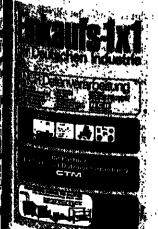
It would be too easy to say these differences were only because of lack of information or of a reluctance to seek professional help.

Effective medical care for foreigners would presuppose more knowledge about their way of life their social struc-

But there was no publicly funded research programme researching the ques-Jörg Tröger

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 20 October 1983)

the US Army Ballistic Missile Missile



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prepared to visit marriage guidance

councils, let alone act on the advice gi-

that every member of the bench who

considered ordering forcible separation

ought to have seen for himself what it

He should have been an eye-witness

to a child being forcibly taken from its

father or mother by the police. He

would then probably consider every al-

An evergreen at these gatherings is the

Might a court appearance not make a

Might juveniles not be capable of

running psychological rings round jud-

ges or of playing off one parent against

A working party on this issue agreed

n Brühl that children under 14 ought in

principle never to appear in court in

This was assuming that the parents

were agreed on the facts of the case, the

youth welfare departments approved

and there was no indication that the

child's interests might thereby be jeo-

In cases of wardship the court will in-

variably need at least to see the child to

gain, for instance, some idea of whether

and to what extent it might have been

Children of pre-school age often have to be questioned regardless, so judges

Most state justice departments are

Custody was dealt with at such length

and in such detail this year that less at-

tention was paid to o'ber issues, such as

stepped because, as Bonn Justice Minis-

ter Hans Engelhard put it, the govern-

ment is in the process of "beefing up"

Maintenance was deliberately side-

pension rights and maintenance.

said not to have undertaken much in this

ought to be trained in at least the basics

of child psychology.

the provisions.

lasting, detrimental impression on a

crucial issue of whether children ought

to be given a court hearing in, in this in-

was like in practice.

stance, custody cases.

child of, say, pre-school age?

ternative first.

the other

most cases.

pardised.

One family court judge at Brühl said

olice in West Germany want to step up the use of under-cover agents to break up organised crime.

One estimate is that organised crime costs the nation DM 122bn a year, which is about eight per cent of the gross national product.

Normal police methods have proved inadequate against crimes such as large-scale art thefts, goods stolen by the truckload, dealing in drugs and armaments, forgery, blackmail, protection rackets, illegal labour trafficking, prostitution and commercial crimes such as fraudulent dealing in commodity fu-

A report suggesting an increase of the use of under-cover agents is being looked at by the Bonn Justice Minsitry.

A spokesman said that the recommendation raised difficult and delicate legal matters.

The Bundeskriminalamt, or BKA, the German equivalent of the FBI, has already a special under-cover agent department. So has the state of Baden-Württemberg.

But others are not so keen. Schleswig-Holstein has rejected the report as being "not fully thought out."

The Interior Minister of North Rhine-Westphalia, Herbert Schnoor, says there will be no under-cover agents in his State. "The police is no secret service," he says.

In Hesse, the head of the police section at the Interior Ministry, Wolf Hoerschelmann, says his state is waiting until the Bonn Justice Ministry has considered the report.

A mixed commission of police and legal experts set up in Baden-Württemberg in 1974 dealt with the question of legality of using under-cover agents against serious crime and issued recommendations in 1978.

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CRIME

Police want to step up use of under-cover agents

Frankfurier Rundschau

A committee of senior Federal and State policemen known as Workshop 2 considered the report and set up of a special team headed by Alfred Stumper, head of the Baden-Württemberg state

Stumper's report, accepted in January by Workshop 2 (but not unanimously) has been sent to the Federal Justice Ministry in Bonn.

It said that criminal organisations could could only be broken if police maintained long-term contact with sus-

Gathering information must involve police plants. That meant under-cover agents

Workshop 2 forwarded the report together with the recommendation that it be quickly put into practice.

BKA's experience with under-cover agents has not always been fortunate. One was exposed after working in the Frankfurt underworld posing as a pilot for the airline Sabena.

Another is now on trial in Duisburg on charges involving blackmail, graft and other crimes. Despite this, BKA chief Heinrich Boge says the agents are necessary, though only as a last resort.

BKA had established a special un-

officers. They operated under strict control and now have to account for their Stümper quotes Baden-Württemberg figures to demonstrate under-cover effi-

der-cover department with hand-picked

ciency. Last year alone 287 dangerous criminals were arrested and convicted through the use of under-cover agents. Neither Boge nor Stümper see legal

problems. Boge says his men are strictly forbidden to commit crimes in the line But the Workshop 2 report differs, It

says a police plant could only be effective and retain his cover if he violated the law. The agent must have a "background" and a new identity, which meant forged papers, a car with untraceable licence plates and a suitable

But the forging and use of fake documents were punishable by law, as was the establishment and registration of a mock company.

Advocates of under-cover work say they are covered by Section 34 of the criminal code governing actions in an

Section 34 allows any citizen to "violate the law if this is the only way of averting an acute danger."

Workshop 2 says: "There is always an acute danger when dealing with organTop Federal and state pt. MODERN LIVING backing for the leasing of der a false name, electrone, ping and gaining access top der a pretext ("I'm from b company").

Section 34 has become. umbrella for under-coverge.

hus to do with organised cine

authority" allows, among our great the use of forged papers, the argument arises in the street out-

significant lie in writing."

(Frankfurter Rundschm, 1100

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Länder und Klima

supplied the data arranged in sec-at-a-glance tables in these new reference

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works. They include details of air and water temperature, precipitation

less of the fact that this seems to board,
way of fighting organised cine with her hair blowing and her dress
North Rhine-Westphain thing in the wind as she hangs on
Minister Schnoor says criminal air life, she looks like a caricature
police could not work with the start the car makes its get-

"A superior officer who along who is to be awarded custody of ceman to commit crimes in the said definite criteria on which to duty is himself guilty of dense decision.

in intact families, and then not do children tend to be more rattached to either their mother

Meteorological stations to parents split up, the child can ils mind completely, as for inwhen the father has left and ap-

judges warned against going by d been the case when the family 國intact when making custody de-

took at the shape the family was he time the decree was granted.

end be, the judge ought to be entit-entities the situation with regard to ange in the child's needs and rerederal Constitutional Court has

hat divorced parents may be d joint custody of the children. #as an issue dealt with in detail

the congress failed to arrive at tions. It was unlikely to do so, that joint custody is a new idea of the courts have no practical expe-

Basic facts and figures for every country in the world form a preface to the strongly in favour of the idea, tables. The emphasis is on the country in an eworld form a present a spants voiced strong misgivings. It Prove too much for the child, for inits and for its "new" mother or

> divorced couples often had in agreeing on problematic dehat needed taking in the child's

conference ended with two miproposals, the first being that ought as a rule to award joint after a divorce. If they arrived at it decision, they should say

econd proposal was that the ould invariably aim at joint cus-

Vexed question of broken families and access to children

custody rulings will be reversed.

site may soon be the case.

the children after the decree.

At present, custody is usually awar-

ded to one or other of the parents, with

ioint custody the exception. The oppo-

But it wasn't the judges that started

the ball rolling; it was experience sho-

wing that divorced couples increasingly

insist on as few changes as possible for

Divorced couples seldom show such

sense. Courts more often have to make

orders on custody or visiting arange-

There are constant cases of the mo-

ther being awarded custody and the fa-

ther "stealing" the child or even taking

Or the father is allowed by court order

Experts even consider the hudody of and access to children sions as an adequate endre has the main topic at this year's criminal acts by undercore test of family court judges and rected against "the common of family court judges and rected against "the common of family court judges and rected against "the common of family court judges and rected against "the common of family for the law acts of judges on the law makers to clarify the fifth annual conference.

They do have the makers to clarify the family as pecial aspect of until long and intensive deliberations had shown it to be impossible. This may not have been much of an outcome, but it seems reasonable to assume that in time the current ratio of

They do, however, believed has dealt with a special aspect of infringements are justifiable therefore agents defacing facades and the state always had the knack But the report fails to mention that to do with organised crime that the difficulties they encountered the state of t

Workshop 2 has dug up and be family court judge this year told provision on top of Seding bule of a not unusual family

the house. A child is yelling and a The forging of such domesta constantly screaming: 'Today lary slips is in any event on the stays here!'

The use of under-cover ages witches the engine on. As the enof legal pitfalls. They are the two up, the woman jumps on to the

to visit his child twice a month but the mother is opposed to the idea and bolts the door whenever he calls. Selfishness is not always the reason. It is often a case of misunderstood consideration for the child's interests.

> The child may write to its father that it would sooner live with him. He then abducts the son or daughter. The child begs its mother not to let its father see it So she refuses to let him in.

What course of action is open to the judge in such a case? It was agreed that coercion often ran counter to the child's welfare, and when force was used on nuronts the child was almost always the

So compulsory measures were in contradiction with parental duty to do nothing that might upset children's relations with them or make their upbringing more difficult.

Judges were reluctant to insist on every means of enforcing decisions taken with the child's best interests in mind.

They would like to be able to refer cases to marriage guidance councils, the aim being to avoid coercion and prevent harm to the child.

Sceptics may well wonder whether parents who defy court orders will be

about 30 minutes a day talking to each

naviour" of German couples.

A straw poll at breakfast in any hotel; dining-room illustrates the point. Lovers, newly-weds and long-serving cou-

The first category exchange looks, share jokes and are generally good at communicating. The second are usually engaged in long and serious discussions.

Couples with 10 or 15 years' wedlock behind them tend to be as silent as the grave, grimly eyeing the others and, at the most, exchanging caustic comments

After four years they cut it down to 15

minutes. After eight years they have virtually nothing more to say to each other. Does marriage make you speechless? Professor Jürgens' findings would seem

to permit no other conclusion, and an explanation is easily found. The longer a couple have lived toge-

ther, the more they have already discussed any problems and issues that may arise, be they personal or general. Each knows exactly what the other

thinks and is likely to say on any giv-Many older couples who still have an

great deal to say to each other show that this doesn't have to be the case. But it is usually the wife who takes the initiative.

But Bonn's proposals have yet to be submitted, so experienced with them could not be debated.

The congress had definite ideas, however, on the range of issues family courts ought to be entrusted with. It favoured a gradual extension of powers.

In the short term they should be entitled to rule on maintenance and on disputes concerning the right of access to nformation on a child's circumstances (a right enjoyed by the parent who is not awarded custody).

Such issues should later be joined by children's affairs and maintenance cases of the kind currently dealt with by general courts.

The congress also felt that in the long term family courts ought to be entrusted with all aspects of guardianship cases.

They might also be empowered to deal with cases in connection with engagement, marriage and marital proper-

So the aim is clearly to look after the family from the cradle to the grave.

Rainer Klose (Süddeutsche Zeitung, 21 October 1983)

Minister wants censorship of video cassettes

Tideo cassettes should be censored. says the North Rhine-Westphalian Justice Minister, Inge Donnepp. Violence in the media was one reason for an increasing rate of child bashing.

Frau Donnepp said makers and distributors of video films had a lot to answer for but there was little the law could do.

Between 700 and 900 people a year were sentenced in North Rhine-Westphalia for child bashing. But the number of convictions was down.

Last year there were 71 convictions, of which 493 were in connection with sex

There were 152 cases of grievous bodily harm and 29 of maltreatment of children entrusted to an adult's care.

Twelve people were sentenced in cases where children had died, including four of child murder. The figures were representative:

Frau Donnepp noted that police statistics did not reveal the exact number of juvenile victims. A single child was involved in only 515 cases.

In 123 cases two children were involved, in 61 between three and five children and in II more than six children. But she felt the true figure was much higher.

Only about 10 to 20 per cent of cases were reported to the police. In many cases a parent or guardian was involved, with the result that the child said nothing for fear or shame.

Above all, the child had no idea who it could turn to. Family circumstances were one contributory factor, violence in

The manufacturers and purveyors of video cassettes had a lot to answer for, and there was little the law could do to remedy matters.

By the time the authorities were called in the baby had gone down with the bath water and the harm had already been done.

Frau Donnepp said local authorities ought tohire lawyers to keep an eye on children's affairs. She would like to see video cassettes cleared by a panel before being released for sale or hire.

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 19 October 1983)



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Words just fail to describe how silent marriage can be

The longer a couple are married, the less they have to say to each other, says a Kiel scientist who has spent six years probing the "communication be-

pies each stick out a mile.

Professor H. W. Jürgens says that after two years together couples still spend

(Allgemeine Zeitung Mainz, 22 October 1983)

about them.